Rs. 185 buys you a Royal West End Cycle complete.
Strongly recommended by
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

THE BRAND OF HIGH GRADE QUALITY.
It is made to give satisfaction.
It is bound to give satisfaction.
It does give satisfaction
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

VOL. VI. NO. 151 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26, 1918. TWO ANNAS.

SHIPPING

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co. will be despatched to London at frequent intervals.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf, and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

For Sailings and Freight apply to:

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.
Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)
(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet—167 Vessels. Gross Tonnage 462,000
The following regular services are maintained:—
(1) From Bombay to Japan Ports via Singapore and Hongkong.
(2) From Bombay to Marseilles via Djibouti and Port Said.
(3) From Bombay to Italian Ports via Port Said.

Freight and particulars of sailings can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.
Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1870.
No. 815, Hornby Road opposite Phillips & Co., Chemist or J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital over Two Lakhs.
Investments in Government and approved Securities only.
Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.
The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. Liberal Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GANJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,350,000

Head Office:
20, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombassa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisumu
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Dar-es-Salam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:—
Mauritius Commercial Bank.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE
payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, Africa, America and Australia or purchased or collected.
DRAFTS
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia Remittances may be by telegrams.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.
RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 23,100,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Chi-Nan, Dairen, Frengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kaiyuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Soerabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tokio, Tsingtao.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum of daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.
N. IGARASHI,
Manager, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207, Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.
BRANCHES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, BAGDAD, BASRAH AND AMARA.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Called-up Capital £600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £900,000
Reserve Fund £90,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
The Rt Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K.T (Chairman).
Sir Edward Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
Emile Francqui, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique.)
Lieut.-Col. J. Leigh Wood, C.M.G. (Messrs. Brown Shipley & Co.)
J. C. Georges Boillat, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.)
J. S. Haskell, Esq., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
Bromley-Martin, Esq. (Martins Bank, Ltd.)
BOMBAY COMMITTEE.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, Bart
Narottam Morarji Goculdas, Esq
BOMBAY OFFICE:
Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS
FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS
AT THE RATE OF 5 PER CENT.
PER ANNUM.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum.
Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.
SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.
L. F. TUCKER.
Manager.

BANKING

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS BANK LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE.
Apollo Street, Fort.
BRANCH.
Kalbadevi Road, Opposite Narnarain's Temple, Zaver Baug.

Rs.
Authorised Capital 10,00,000
One lakh shares of Rs. 10 each.
Paidup Capital 4,71,900
Unpaid Capital 5,28,100
Capital Reserve Fund 76,420

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum.
SAVINGS BANK—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Interest allowed on deposits fixed for one year at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.
Cheques, Hundies, Bills, Dividend Warrants, &c., collected free of charge for Account Holders.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities.
By order of the Board,
JAINARAIN HINDUMAL DANI.
Managing Director.

BANKING

BANK OF BARODA, LTD.
Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.
HEAD OFFICE—BARODA.
Branches:—Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 5,75,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

Any fool can waste,
any fool can muddle;
But it takes something
of a man to save.
—KIPLING.

INVEST YOUR SAVINGS IN
War Bonds

BANKING

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD
Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 22,500,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 5,680,000

HEAD OFFICE
TAIPEH, FORMOSA
BRANCHES:

LONDON	SHANGHAI	TOKIO
NEW YORK	HONGKONG	OSAKA
AMOY	SINGAPORE	KOBE
CANTON	SOERABAIA	YOKOHAMA
FOOCHOW	SEMARANG	AKO
HANKOW	BATAVIA	GIRAN
KIUKIANG	MAKUNG	KAGI
SWATOW	PINAN	KARENKO
TAINAN	SHINCHIKU	KEELUNG
TAKOW	TAICHU	TAMSUI

The Bank has also a large number of Correspondents at Home and Abroad.
Current Deposit Accounts are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
Fixed Deposits are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
K. TAKEMURA,
Manager.
56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs.	a	p.
Capital Authorized	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,39,102	14	6
Reserve Funds	11,60,777	8	5

HEAD OFFICE.—LAHORE.
Branches:
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jummu, Srinagar and Jhelum City.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3 3/4 per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are brought, collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—
K. C. MULICK.
Manager.

WE GUARANTEE
OUR GRAND RANGES OF
SILK AND EMBROIDERY
OUR SILK AND EMBROIDERY ARE USED ALL OVER INDIA
BY
(1) *Rajahs and Maharajas*
(2) *Ranis and Maharanis*
(3) *High Class Ladies and Gentlemen*
We are "cheap." Why? No middleman's profit.
AHMED E. ESAALI Empire Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

WILL THEY LOOT AGAIN?
Necessity knows no law. Should people be compelled to loot, do you think they will not do so, in spite of of the penalties imposed on such actions?
It is best to be on the safe side. . . . . to be content and sure that your earnings are really safe.
The "LIONS" Safe, Burglar and Fire proof, is 50 per cent. cheaper, 100 per cent. better, and 1,000 per cent. safer than any other on the market.
The "LIONS" is sold in two sizes. . . . . actually worth Rs. 650 and Rs. 500. . . . . sold for Rs. 350 and Rs. 295, respectively.
Come at once and take one of the few left out of a large Stock.
MEHTA & CO., Auctioneers,
25, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
Telephone 1285.

A REMARKABLE WAR DISCOVERY.
SILK
CHEAPER THAN
COTTON
The recent extraordinary increase in the demand for their Silk of all descriptions was a MATTER OF GREAT SURPRISE to Messrs. Karanjia & Co., themselves. They could not understand why Silk should be so much in demand in spite of somewhat increased prices owing to the difficulties caused by the War, but their Customers frankly told them that they had substituted Silk for wool and cotton even for their ordinary requirements as they FOUND SILK CHEAPER THAN COTTON, not to speak of the great difference in comfort and elegance.
To avoid disappointment it may be noted, however, that this miracle is due not so much to the disturbance of the cloth market during the War as to the UNRIVALLED EXPERIENCE AND RESOURCES of
Messrs. KARANJIA & Co., Ltd.,
in silk business. The truth of this remarkable war discovery can therefore be tested ONLY AT THEIR SHOP.
207, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKING

THE
SUMITOMO BANK
LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 22,500,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 3,600,000

HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA, JAPAN.
BRANCHES AND AGENTS:

Bombay	Kyoto	San Francisco
Hakata	London	Seattle
Hankau	Moji	Shanghai
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Shimonoseki
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Kobe	Osaka	Yokohama

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING AND EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.
J. SATO, Manager.
Church Gate Street, Bombay.
P. O. Box No. 389.

DR. J. J. NAEGAMVALA,
M.B., B.S.,
SURGEON DENTIST,S
129, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT.
Next to Leach & Weborny.

HOTELS

THE CHEAPEST
FIRST CLASS HOTEL
at which to put up at in Bombay is the
RAILWAY HOTEL
Those visiting Bombay should not fail to try the "Railway" Hotel situated at Charney Road, in a central healthy locality.
DINNER TABLE A SPECIALITY.
Competent Chefs, High Class
Wines and Billiard Tables.
Please write to Manager, Railway Hotel,
Charney Road, BOMBAY, Telephone No. 511.

BEST ACCOMMODATION
FOR HIGH CLASS HINDOOS.
SHREE ARYA PATHIKA ASHRAM.
(BOARDING AND LODGING)
Girgaum Back Road ... rekh Wadi's Bungalow

RATES ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION

ADVERTISEMENTS.

"Wanted," "To be Let," "For Sale" and other sundry Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business, are charged at the following rates, which must be strictly prepaid:

Advertisements not exceeding 20 words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional word half anna.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Rs. 6 per inch, Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Rs. 1-8 per inch. No display allowed.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGER,

"Bombay Chronicle" Office,

No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION.

PAYABLE STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

DAILY EDITION.

	LOCAL.	UP-COUNTRY.
Yearly ..	.. Rs. 30-0	Rs. 35-0
Half-yearly	.. „ 16-0	„ 18-0
Quarterly	.. „ 8-0	„ 9-0
Monthly	.. „ 3-0	„ 3-8
Single Copy ..	.. ..	..TWO Annas

SUNDAY EDITION.

	LOCAL.	UP-COUNTRY.
Yearly ..	..Rs. 5-0	Rs. 6-0
Single Copy ..	.. ..	..TWO Annas

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—"Book keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes" Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas Laldas, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

NATIONAL PORTABLE TYPEWRITER —Improved Model No. 3, just received. Ball-bearing Carriage, Visible, Two-color Ribbon, Back-spacer, compact, light-running Large Ribbon spools, front stroke, stencil cutting device, wide universal key-board and equipped with all modern devices. The National weighs only 9 lbs. and is particularly suitable for business, professional or home work. Price including compact Travelling Case, Rs. 180 only. Buy a National to-day and get more for less money. THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING Co., 36 (B), Churchgate St. Fort, Bombay, Tele, "Writertype."

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.—Nation Portable, Improved Model, just arrived, complete with compact case. Rs. 180. Factory Rebuilt Remington Visible & Oliver Reliable second-hand Typewriters any make. All Typewriter Accessories, & Repairs.

NICOLLS & COMPANY.

Typewriter Experts,

Opp. Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay.

RAILWAY LOCKS and PADLOCKS of best quality in use by several Indian railways turned out at the Pioneer Lockworks, under expert European supervision in varying sizes 1½in. to 3in. of Galvanized and Japanned iron and brass metals. Prices from Rs. 1-9 to Rs. 4-4 each. R. H. PATUCK & Co., 265, Hornby Road, Bombay.

STORM—No storm can last for ever, and so the war must come to an end. If you wish to dispose of your Motor Car or a Carriage and Horse, now is the time to realise the highest price by sending it to MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. Plenty of accommodation and fine Showroom.

SADDLERY and IRONMONGER—Just received fresh stock of carriage rubber-tyre, rexine cloth for railway and motor cushions and saddle soap, felt, etc. etc., KAMROODIN ADAMJI & Co., 449, Bhendi Bazar, Bombay. Tel. No. 2402. 298

BOMBAY MANGOES. ALPHANSO 10lbs. basket Rs. 7 free of all freight. Order with cash or V. P. P. DHOBLE & CO., Crawford Market, Bombay. 4541

WANTED Sufferers to use our harmless Sanyas's Oil externally for nervous debility. Non-irritant. A Phial, Rs. 2. Dr. RUPCHAND, B.M., Shikarpur, Sind. 285

EDUCATIONAL.

CORPORATION OF ACCOUNTANTS—Inter and Final exam. A special class for these exams, will begin from July and will be conducted by Professional Accountants of long practice. Subjects: Higher Accountancy, Auditing, Company Law, Mercantile Law, Executorship Law, etc.; For particulars and fees apply to PRINCIPAL, Alexandra Coml. College, opp. Whiteaway. 395

A RARE OPPORTUNITY—SPECIAL MATRICULATION MATHEMATICS CLASSES will be conducted by the Principal, THE EMPIRE ENGLISH SCHOOL, personally, one hour daily, at convenient times. Our object being to help the poorest students, we have kept the fees very low. (Rs. 20 for the full course, for the whole year or Rs. 3 per month.) Our Matriculation Classes have begun their regular work. Enrolment daily. 259/261, Hornby Road, Opp. Cox & Co., Fort.

MISCELLANEOUS

MORTGAGE-LOANS of large and small sums to be advanced on immoveable properties. Apply Box No. 453, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Two smart COMPOUNDERS. Salary according to qualifications. Apply to Box No. 459, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 403

WANTED—A LADIES HAT DURZIE, good pay for a competent man. Apply to Box No. 457, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 397

WANTED—An ACCOUNTANT, fully conversant with mill accounts. Apply with testimonials and stating terms to The MANAGER, Raja Bahadur Motilal Poona Mills, Poona. 383

WANTED—Qualified and experienced full-time DRAWING TEACHER for Broach Parsi Panchayet Schools. Apply with testimonials stating lowest pay expected. 382

WANTED—A competent and experienced SALESMAN for well established firm of Mill, Gin and Press Store-Suppliers. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 455, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 393

WANTED.—First Class MECHANICAL ENGINEER for Ginning factory in Kathiawar permanent job. Only experienced men need apply with copies of certificates and minimum pay expected to Box No. 448 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 364

WANTED IMMEDIATELY for the Office of the Chief Engineer, Southern Command, Poona, one temporary HEAD DRAFTSMAN on Rs. 150 per month. Men with M. W. or P. W. experience preferred. Applications should be made before 5th July, 1918. 406

WANTED—Competent and experienced CLERKS for our Delivery and Receiving Department with good knowledge of English, libral salary. Apply to THE DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING COY., Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay. 402

WANTED—CHIEF OFFICER for a steamer with Master's certificate. Apply Messrs. COWASJEE DINSHAW & BROS., 23, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, immediately with testimonials (copies). 307

WANTED—A capable and experienced GRADUATE TEACHER, strong in English. Apply stating qualifications and terms and enclosing copies of testimonials to Box No 439, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 328

WANTED—A MUNSHI to teach young officers colloquial Hindustani. Four to six pupils certain for three months and opportunities for outside work in the station. Apply to OFFICER COMMANDING DEPOT, 105th Mahratta Light Infantry, Belgaum. 293

SITUATIONS WANTED.

A GRADUATE, well up in English and Mathematics (S. L. Fr.) desires tuition. Apply Box No. 458, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 400

WANTED—TUITIONS by an EXPERT in spinning, weaving and dyeing. Guarantees sound, practical and theoretical knowledge in the above subjects. For further particulars and terms apply to Box No. 434, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 310

WANTED—SERVICES OF PHOTOGRAPHERS to take photographs in various parts of the country and to prepare prints and magic-lantern slides. Reply stating terms to the SECRETARY, CENTRAL PUBLICITY BOARD, Borton Castle, Simla. 373

WANTED—SERVICE by an young, honest, straightforward and energetic Hindu of respectable family as cashier, Secretary or Manager, in any firm, mill or with private gentleman. Excellent testimonials, credentials and references of letters. With previous experience. Can control staff. Prepared to give any necessary security. Please apply to Box No. 454, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 391

WANTED.

EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPITALISTS AND UNIVERSITY MEN.—Wanted a PARTNER in a well settled Educational Institution on a healthy station near Bombay. Very lucrative concern. Apply sharp to Box No. 447, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 363

WANTED—MAGIC-LANTERN sets complete with illuminating apparatus, suitable for use in the Indian muffassal. Reply immediately stating pattern and price, and number of machines available to the SECRETARY, CENTRAL PUBLICITY BOARD, Borton Castle, Simla. 374

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—One HORIZONTAL DONKEY PUMP, 2in., suitable for Steam Launches, etc. Apply NANU N. BHARUCHA & Co., 127, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay. 327

FOR SALE—100 Second-hand (in working order) LOOMS 43in. by Dugdale, 6 New PLATING MACHINES, Coopers Patent. Particulars, prices from D. S. SAKLATWALA, 24, Medows Street. 386

FOR SALE—One OIL ENGINE, 45 H.P. slightly used, in sound condition, with fittings, tanks, etc. Apply D. ROY HARIYA & Co., opp. Round Temple, Sandhurst Road, Bombay. 384

FOR SALE—Simon's 3-roller, smooth and fluted FLOUR MILLS, Automatic weighers, and other milling accessories. For prices and particulars please apply to RAI SAHIB PANNA LAL, Ambala. 304

OWNERS of Lands and/or Estates between Santa Cruz and Andheri, desirous of selling them, write to Box No. 443, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle" with full particulars. 339

FOR SALE—FORD CAR BODY with complete mudguard and cushions and paint in good condition. Price Rs. 150. Apply to Box No. 428, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 300

FOR SALE—One DYNAMO, 110 volts, Amperes 14.5. One ELECTRIC MOTOR, 110 volts, Amperes 6.5. Apply Box No. 438, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 326

FOR SALE.—1. One 18-20 B.H.P. OIL ENGINE of Well-known Hornsby make. 2. One 32 light Cox's GAS MACHINE. Both very little used and in perfect working order. Please write to Mr. B. J. MACKENJI, 251, Fort, Bombay. 365

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Lot of Lodge C. TYPE sparking plugs. Apply ROYAL MOTOR CAR CO., Lamington Road, Bombay. 359

FOR SALE—Smart "MINERVA CAR", 4-cylinders, 16 H. P. dynamo and lights. Apply G. MERCHANT, Girgaon Post Office Lane. 329

TO BE LET.

TO LET—GODOWN No. 8-10 in Pasta Lane, Colaba. Refer to MATHURADAS VISSANJI 3, Wallace Street, Fort. 411

TO LET—One GODOWN and two ROOMS, suitable for Pleaders, in Jamboolwadi Lane, Kalbadevi. Refer to MATHURADAS VISSANJI 3, Wallace Street, Fort. 412

RARE OPPORTUNITY for a big Motor Factory or Hotel, bungalows, outhouses in a large compound on Sandhurst Road. For further particulars apply Messrs. CONTRACTOR and KANGA, 17, Hummam Street. 407

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WANTED.

A qualified NURSE and MIDWIFE for Bagalkot Municipal Dispensary. Salary Rs. 30-2-50. Kanarese knowing preferred. Applications with testimonials should be sent before 31st July.

J. S. NARGUND,
Chairman, Dispensary Committee, Bagalkot.

Bagalkot, 22nd June, 1918. 408

NOTICE.

FOR SALE AT BANDRA.

A large upper storey BUNGALOW, facing the sea on the Danda Shore Road, capable of fetching a good rental. For further particulars write to Mrs. D. M. CARDOZ, No. 65, Old Kantwadi, Bandra. 351

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY CO.

(Incorporated in England by Special Act of Parliament).

NOTICE.

ON and from 1st July, the Northern Express will leave Bombay (Colaba) at 16 hours instead of at 16-45, and will arrive Bombay (Colaba) at 12-30 instead of at 11-35.

Second class passengers are now booked by these trains between Bombay and Surat and vice versa.

W. P. Fechey,
243 Ag. General Traffic Manager.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership heretofore subsisting between our clients Messrs. DALPATBHAI BHOGILAL NAGINCHAND FULCHAND, GOCULDAS HAKAMCHAND, LALLUBHAI HAKAMCHAND and the firm of Messrs. Poonjiram Amichand, trading in the name of "Lallubhai Amichand" and "The Dun Aluminium Factory," in Bombay at Kansara Chawl and Tardeo respectively has been DISSOLVED by mutual consent as from the 3rd of June, 1918 so far as concerns the said Mr. Ralpatbhai Bhogilal who retires from the said firm.

Dated this 25th day of June, 1918.

MANEKLAL KAIKHOSRO,
Attorneys for Messrs. Lallubhai Amichand. 401

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per s.s. "TANFIELD" from London are hereby notified that part cargo ex this steamer has arrived here per s.s. "Prometheus" which steamer is discharging in dock.

Owing to an accident having occurred during the voyage, a General Average has been declared on all cargo ex s.s. "TANFIELD." Consignees are therefore required to call at the office of the Undersigned with their Bills of Lading and relative original priced Shipping Invoices for their consignments, and to sign Lloyds General Average Bond, also to pay a deposit of 10 per cent. on the value of their cargo as contribution to General Average before delivery can be obtained.

The values to be entered on the Bond should be the arrived values, in the conditions in which the cargo was received excluding the chargo payable at port of destination.

The Company's Marine Surveyor, Captain Metcalfe will attend at the Dock regularly every morning between 8 and 9 o'clock to survey cargo landed damaged or in doubtful condition.

No survey will be held unless a written application is received by the Undersigned within fifteen days of the Landing of the last package, or on goods removed from the Landing Shed. Applications for survey must reach the undersigned in time so that the survey can take place at the latest on the morning of the fifteenth day.

MACKINNON MACHENZIE & CO.,
Agents

Bombay, 26th June, 1918. 399

THE SYDENHAM COLLEGE OF COMMERCE AND ECONOMICS.

NEW CLASSES to prepare candidates for the Government Diploma in Accountancy of the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics have begun on 20th June 1918.

Subjects:—

(1) Mercantile Law. Lecturer: Mr. J. S. Khergamvala, Bar-at-Law, Advocate.
(2) Accounting and Auditing. Lecturer: Mr. F. R. Merchant, F.S.A.A.

Fees:—Rs. 50 per term.
Hours:—6 p.m. to 7 p.m.

The Government Diploma in Accountancy of the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics will in future be a basis for the granting of Auditor's Certificates. Holders of these certificates will, that is to say, be recognized by Government as being on the same footing as Chartered or Incorporated Accountants.

The course lasts two years, and must be followed by three years of practical work under an Accountant and Auditor recognized by the Accountancy Diploma Board.

Candidates for admission must have passed the Matriculation, the School Final, or an equivalent examination.

Latest day for admission June 30th.

Applications should be addressed to

THE PRINCIPAL,
Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics,
Bombay.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.
No. 273 of 1918.

Re: SOLOMAN EZEKIEL ABAD, of Bombay, Jewish Inhabitant, lately carrying on business as a piece goods Merchant near J. J. Hospital, Bombay and residing at Bellasis Road Bombay ..... An Adjudged Insolvent.
EX PARTE: Messrs. D. Patel & Co., a firm carrying on business in piece goods at Mulji Jetha Cloth Market, Bombay ... Petitioning Creditors.

WHEREAS the abovenamed Soloman Ezekiel Abad, has been this day duly adjudged to have committed acts of Insolvency under Section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvent do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvent do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon him, attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.

Dated this 25th day of June, 1918.

R. B. PATEL,
Chief Clerk.

Chief Clerk's Office, High Court, Fort, Bombay, this 25th June, 1918.

NOTICE.

SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT MORELAND ROAD.

PRIVATE OFFERS for purchase of the property described in the schedule below are invited by the undersigned, who is appointed Receiver for sale thereof by an Order dated the 18th day of March, 1918, of the High Court in suit No. 455 of 1914 (Nazirkhan valad Nathekhan the Executor of the Will of ABDOOLA JOOSAB v/s AMINABAI, widow of Joosab Jacob and others.)

Offers should be sent to the undersigned on or before the 5th July, 1918, under sealed covers accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 which will be returned if the offer is not accepted.

For further particulars of the property and the conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned at his office at 14K, Hummum Street, Fort, or at the office of Messrs. Jamsedji Rustomji and Devidas, Attorneys for the plaintiff and 5th defendant at Bell Lane, Fort, or at the office of Messrs. Raghavayya Nagindas & Co., Attorneys for the defendants 1 to 4 at Medows Street, Fort.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

SCHEDULE.

FIRSTLY:—All these two pieces or parcels of Government Foras (Freehold) land or ground situate, lying and being on the eastern side of Bellassis Cross Road, or at Moreland Road without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, admeasuring 4,240 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 169 and 169 and New Nos. 13,682 and 13,683, Old Survey No. 260 and 260 and New Survey No. 1/3557 and 2/3557 together with the messuages, tenements or 2 chawls and a bungalow standing thereon and bounded on the East partly by the property of Ebrahimji Lookmanji and partly by the property of Purshotam Amerchand, on the West by Moreland Road, North by the property of Rajana Kamati and others and on the South partly by the property of Fredrick Rowland and partly by the property of Rustomji Byramji and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "E" Ward No. 3819 1), 3819 (1a), 3819 (2), 3819 (3), 3819 (3a), 3819 (4), 3819 (4a), and 3519 (4b), and Street No. 6a, 6a, a, 6b, 6c, 6c, c, 6d, 6d, d and 6 d, d, d.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground tozether with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being on the Southern side of Ripon Road, or Ghelabhai or Dullabhdas Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, admeasuring 167 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 159 and 160 and New No. B/13667, Old Survey No. 262 and New Survey No. 1B/3559 and bounded on the East by the property of Aminabai, wife of Sulemanji Adamji, on the West by the property of Mahomedji Mulla Valljii on the North by the Ripon Road, or Ghelabhai or Dullabhdas Street and on the South by the vacant ground of David Sassoon which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "E" Ward No. 3854 (1), Street No. 41.

Dated this 20th day of June, 1918.

MERWANJI KAIKHUSRO,
Receiver.

14 K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay. 337

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that KARIMABIBI and KHAIRUNISABIBI, widows of the late Dawoodbhai Moosabhai Jariwalla, deceased, of Bombay, Mahomedan inhabitants, have contracted to sell the undermentioned properties to our clients. All persons having claims against or to the said properties by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office in No. 121, Medows Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground of quit and ground rent tenure with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Nagdevi Street, formerly known as Butcher Street or Kasaiwada, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 183, New Nos. 6054, and 6055, Old Survey No. 1077 and New Survey No. 2009 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under B Ward No. 205 and Street Nos. 14 to 18, containing by admeasurement (257½) two hundred and fifty-seven and a half square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the East by the said Nagdevi Street, on or towards the West by the Sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by the property hereinafter secondly described and on or towards the South by the property of Sorabji Dadabhoy Divecha.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Nagdevi Street, formerly known as Butcher Street, or Kasaiwada in the Island of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, bearing Collector's New Survey No. 2008, containing by admeasurement (163) square yards or thereabouts and bounded on or towards the East by the said Nagdevi Street, on or towards the West by a Sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by the property of Dawoodbhai Moosabhai and on or towards the South by the property firstly hereinabove described and which said hereditaments and premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under B Ward No. 206 and Street Nos. 20 and 22.

Dated this 20th day of June, 1918.

MEHTA DALPATRAM & LALJI,
340 Purchasers' Attorneys.

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai SHIRINBAI RUSTOMJI JASSAWALLA has contracted to sell to the purchaser who is our client the undermentioned property.

All persons having any claim or interest thereto or therein or in or to any part thereof, either by way of gift, inheritance, mortgage, charge, lease lien, trust or otherwise howsoever, are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 65, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, failing which the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claim or interest and the same, if any, will be treated as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land, containing by admeasurement two acres and thirty-three and one-fourth gunthas and bounded as follows:—On the East by the fields of Ramoo, wife of Juze Miranda, Sherif Hemraj, Etorien Rodrigues, Pedroo Frances D'Souza and one oart sold to Rustom Mancherji Jassawalla, on the West by the land occupied by the Tulsi water pipes and the Varkashi land belonging to Natal, wife of Andre Miranda and the fields belonging to Jou Antonia Miranda, Sherif Hemraj and Pedroo Francis D'Souza, on the South by the parapet wall of the Tank of Ardeshir Wadia and fields belonging to Sherif Hemraj Ramoo, wife of Juze Miranda and the Church as also by grass land of Salvador Barnad Miranda and Mary Esperance as well as lands belonging to Markia Jashin Miranda, Baras Miranda and Gaspar Pavaloo Ghosal and on the North by a piece of Varkashi land, belonging to Mary Esperance as well as by a field belonging to Remoo, wife of Juze Miranda and the waste land and uncultivated fields of Manvel Duming Miranda and Clarmahi the wife of Loree Rodrigues.

Survey No.	Pot No.	Acres	Gunthas.	Assessment. Rs. a. p.
Out of 367	4	„	3	0 6 0
do.	8	„	21½	2 12 0
do.	11	„	18½	2 8 0
do.	12	„	7½	1 0 0
do.	0	„	1	0 1 0
do.	0	„	10	0 8 0
Out of 365	5	„	4½	0 7 0
Out of 368	0	„	16	0 11 0
do.	0	„	16	0 11 0
do.	0	„	13	0 9 0
do.	0	„	2	0 1 0
		2	33½	9 10 0

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land, containing by admeasurement twenty-ooe and three-fourths Gunthas and bounded as follows:—On the East by the field of Thetonio Miranda and the Varkashi stony land belonging to Ardeshir Wadia from this land a cart-road passes, on the West by the cart belonging to Ales Miranda and Varkashi land of Salvador Barnad Miranda and Mary Esperance that have been sold to Rustom Mancherji Jasawalla out of Survey No. 368, on the South by the oart of Antonia Philip Miranda and on the North by a field of Salvador Barnad Miranda and Mary Esperance out of the Survey No. 367 that has been sold to Rustom Mancherji Jassawalla and the fields belonging to Remoo the wife of Juze Mirand and Ales Andre Miranda.

Survey No.	Pot No.	Acres	Gunthas.	Assessment. Rs. a. p.
Out of 366	6	„	1½	0 2 6
do	7	„	13	1 2 0
Out of 368	0	„	7	0 5 0
		„	21½	1 9 0

THIRDLY:—A oart out of Gavathan measuring from east to west 108 hands and from South to North 102 hands equal to twenty-two and three-fourths gunthas by admeasurement, on the East by the cow-shed belonging to Duming Lopis Govathan land, a oart belonging to Ghaspar Pavalu Gonsalves and an oart of Salvador Barnad Miranda and Mary Esperance, on the West by a oart belonging to Antonio Philip Elian Miranda, on the South by the marshy, land belonging to Ghaspar Pavalu Ghosal and a Varkashi land belonging to Ardeshir Wadia from this land a foot-path passes on the North by an oart, situated in Gavathan and belongs to Ghaspar Pavalu Ghosal.

Dated this 20th day of June, 1918.

M. J. P. de ANDRADE,
for Messrs. Edgelow Gulabchand Wadia & Co.,
324 Purchaser's Attorneys.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

21, Medows Street.

SALE OF SASSOON'S WHITE SHIRTING AND NAINSOOKS.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of June, 1918, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), at their Sale Rooms the following:—

By order of Aga M. A. Isphani and on account and at the risk of the defaulting buyer Mr. Frank Jacob Ing.

A N 1241 D S. 5 bales each 100 pieces Sassoon's white shirting No. 7B.

A N 1218 D S. 11 bales each 50 pieces white Nainsooks, No. 999.

SALE OF COTTON WASTE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., will by order of Sir D. M. Petit Sons and Co., Ltd. Agents the Maneckjee Petit Manufacturing Co. Ltd., and on account and at the risk of Chimanlal Laloobhai sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 4th July, 1918, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at the Bomanji Petit Mills, Mahaluxmi the following waste.

DESCRIPTION OF WASTE.

Dropping A quality of No. 20 mixing Candies 38.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the purchaser and the balance shall be paid and goods taken delivery of next day at the expense of the purchaser.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF 900 KEGS RED LEAD JAPANESE.

Messrs. GANDHI & Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 52 Medows Street, Fort, on Friday the 28th June, 1918, at 3 p.m., (S.T.), by order of Messrs. Dayabhai Vasanji & Co., and on account and at the risk of the defaulting Indentor Sheth Noormahomed Dossa of Bombay the following goods as per:—

Indent No. 35—100 kegs Japanese Red Lead Genuine.
Indent No. 43—400 kegs Japanese Red Lead Genuine.
Indent No. 47—400 kegs Japanese Red Lead Genuine.
Arrived S. S. "Ume Maru."

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 26th June, 1918.

SALE BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY & CO.

20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3409.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO INVESTORS.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY ON DOCKYARD ROAD, MAZAGON.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will sell under instructions from the surviving Executors and Executrix of the last will and codicil of the late Mr. Pestonji Maneckji Poonjiaji and with the consent of his heirs by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd July 1918, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises the undermentioned property viz:—

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground with the messuage, tenement, dwelling house and godowns standing thereon situate lying and being on the Dockyard Road, Mazagon, in the Town and Island of Bombay and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 1,165 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 19 and 19 and New Nos. 16245, 16246 and Old No. 565 and New Survey No. 3597 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of the Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 5675 and Street No. 6 and bounded on or towards the East partly by the property of the Parsi Agiary and partly by the property of Pestonji and Hiraji Dadabhai Mistry on or towards the West partly by the property of the said Pestonji and Hiraji Dadabhai Mistry and partly by the property of B. P. Narielwalla on or towards the South by the property belonging to the estate of Parmanandas Jiwandas and on or towards the North by the Dockyard Road aforesaid.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Kanga and Sayani, Solicitors for the said Executors and Executrix at their Office in Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTIE'S AT LOWER COLABA.

Under instructions from the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the heirs and legal representatives of the deceased Mortgagor Hirji Deoji, Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., Auctioneers, will sell the undermentioned immoveable properties by Public Auction on Wednesday the 3rd day of July 1918, commencing at 4-30 p.m., on the respective premises one after the other pursuant to the Power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 29th day of September 1910, and expressed to be made between Deoji Murarji and the said Hirji Deoji of the one part and the Mortgagees of the other part and the Indenture of further charge dated the 24th day of November 19... and expressed to be made between the said Hirji Deoji of the one part and the Mortgagees of the other part.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES.

LOT NO. I.—AT 4-30 P.M.

All that piece or parcel of Quit and ground rent land or ground together with the buildings standing thereon situate lying and being at Nowroji Cross Lane and Manekji Street at Lower Colaba in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement one hundred and ninety-three square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 32 New No. 4729, Old Survey No. 63 and New Survey No. 9581 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward Nos. 615 and 843 and Street Nos. 69-5 and bounded on the East and West by a public passage, on the North by the property of Manekji Nowroji and on the South by the Manekji Cross Lane.

LOT NO. II.—AT 5 P.M.

All that piece or parcel of Government Quit and Ground rent land or ground together with the buildings standing thereon situate lying and being at and fronting on the West side of Nowroji Cross Lane at Lower Colaba in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 123 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 58. New No. 4749 Old Survey No. 67 and New Survey No. 9588 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 613 and Street Nos. 61-63 and bounded on the East by the said Nowroji Cross Lane, on the West by a sweeper's passage, on the North by a public passage and on the South also by a public passage.

LOT NO. III.—AT 5-30 P.M.

All that piece or parcel of Government Quit and ground rent land or ground together with the buildings standing thereon situate lying and being at Third Coli Lane at Lower Colaba in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 48 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 43, New Nos. 4738 and 4729 Old Survey No. 68 and New Survey No. 9587 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 850 and Street No. 8 and bounded on or towards the East by the Property of Jaya Kamla, on or towards the West by the third Coli Lane, on or towards the North by the the property of Chotalal Javairdas and on or towards the South by the property of Kalianji Morarji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Mulla & Mulla, Attorneys for the Mortgagees at their office at Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road, within the Fort of Bombay or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 705 REAMS RED BROWN AND MOTTLED GREY PAPER.

On THURSDAY, the 4th day of July, 1918, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, next to the Post Office in Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, by order of Messrs. Upper India Couper Paper Mills Co. Ltd., of Lucknow and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchasers, Messrs. K. Abdeally Javiwalla and Co. of Parsee Gully, Bombay.

700 reams Red Brown Paper 34 lbs. 24in. by 36in.

4 reams and 7 qrs. Mottled Grey Paper 20 lbs. 22in. by 29in.

1 ream and 15 qrs. Mottled Grey 24 lbs. 22in. by 29in.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance will have to be paid and goods cleared within 8 days, from Messrs. Co. and Co.'s Godown at Carnac Bunder, where the same are open for inspection of the intending buyers.

N.B.—The sale was to come off as notified previously on the 24th April, 1918, but it had to be POSTPONED at the request of Messrs. K. Abdeally Javiwalla and Co.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 26th June, 1918

"A MOMENT PLEASE."

We are dealing in Michelin Tyres, Motor Cycle and Motor Car Accessories, available at cheapest possible rates.

Trial order solicited.

ROYAL MOTOR CAR CO.
Lamington Road, BOMBAY.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

SALE BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT PAKMODIA STREET.

Under instructions from Mr. R. D. Sethna, Receiver in Suit No. 1225 of 1917 filed in the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in its Ordinary Original and Civil Jurisdiction, (Adamji Babooji v/s Amtoobai, widow and others) the following immoveable properties belonging to the estate of the deceased Babooji Noorbhoy, situate at Pakmodia Street, in Bombay, will be sold by Public Auction by Messrs. BENNETT & Co., on the premises THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of June 1918, at the hour of 4-30 o'clock in the afternoon (S. T.).

LOT NO. I.

All that piece of land of the quit and ground rent tenure together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon situate on the East side of Pakmodia Street otherwise called Shaikh Abdulla Pakmodia Street in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, assessed by the Municipality under Street Nos. 55, 57, 59 and C Ward No. 6961, containing by admeasurement 162 square yards be the same a little more or less and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2678, New No. 9685, Old Survey No. 1211 and New Survey No. 4508 and bounded on the East by the sweepers passage, on the West by Pakmodia Street aforesaid, on the North by Lot No. II and on the South by the sweepers passage and beyond that by the property of Adamji Peerbhoy.

LOT NO. II.

Pakmodia Street Property.

All that piece of land of the quit and ground rent tenure together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon situate on the East side of Pakmodia Street otherwise called Shaikh Abdulla Pakmodia Street aforesaid in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay assessed by the Municipality under Street No. 61 and C Ward No. 6962 containing by admeasurement 117 square yards, or thereabouts and Registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2677, New No. 9684, Old Survey No. 1210 and New Survey No. 4509 and bounded on the East by the sweepers passage, on the West by the Pakmodia Street aforesaid, on the North by the Gully and beyond that by the property of Lookmanji Sullemanji and on the South by Lot No. I.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the offie of Messrs. Payne and Co., at No. 54, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 29th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S.T.).

1 second-hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 second-hand rubber tyred Victoria, in good order.
1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham.
1 Black horse aged quiet in harness.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MAHIM.

Suit No. 1478 of 1915.

Khatizabai widow of Abdool Latiff Jitekar and others .....Plaintiffs.

v/s.

Kutbuddin Abdool Latiff Jitekar and others .....Defendants.

Under instructions from the Receivers in the above suit Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises on THURSDAY, the 18th day of July 1918 at 5 p.m. the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Mahim Custom Road in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement three hundred and ten square yards and four ninths of another square yard or thereabouts assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 5293, Street No. 33 Durga Street and bearing Collectors Old No. 12, New No. 11852, Old Survey No. 12 and New Survey No. 12/51 of quit and ground rent tenure and bounded on the East and South by a Public passage on the West by a property of Memon Mahomed Mia Haji Ahmed Khandwani and others and on or towards the North by the property of Parsee Jehangirji Dubash.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Khunderao Laud and Mehta Attorneys for the Receivers at their office at 29, Church Gate Street, Fort or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.,

Bombay, 26th June 1918.

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES.

BONA FIED SALE.

VARIOUS SIZES OF BAMBOO PICKETS, ETC.

Under instructions from the Controller of Munitions, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 2nd day and WEDNESDAY, the 3rd day of July, 1918, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), each day, various sizes of Bamboos, etc., (in small lots), at the Defence Yard and Cotton Depot of Bombay Port Trust Railway at the junction of Reay Road and Gun Powder Road, Mazagon.

About 4,93,000 bamboos 15ft. 1in. diameter.
About 38,000 bamboos 25ft. long 2in. diameter
One lot bamboos 10ft. long 1½in. diameter.
About 4,350 bamboos 20ft. long 6in. diameter
About 1,550 bamboos. 16ft. 5in. diameter.
About 824 bamboos 16ft. 5in. diameter.
About 1,600 bamboos. 16ft. 5in. diameter.
About 84,220 bamboos 20ft. 1½in. diameter.
About 46,500 bamboos 20ft. 1½in. diameter.
About 2,000 bamboos 8ft. 1½in. diameter.
About 5,300 bamboos 16ft. 1½in. diameter.
About 1,300 bamboos 16ft. 1½in. diameter.
About 3,100 bamboos, 14ft. 1½in. diameter.
About 4,500 bamboos 15ft. 3in. diameter.
About 1,50,00 pickets and ballies.

A deposit of 25 p.c. will be required at the time of sale, goods to be removed against cash next day.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT CHAKLA STREET.

Under instructions from Messrs. Ruttonsey Dossa and Gulammahomed Karimally Boga, the duly constituted attorneys of Mahomed Dossa, the executor of the mill of Kairunnishabai, wife of Mahomedbhoy Dossa, deceased, the mortgagee and at the risk of Amibai, widow of Rahimtulla Haji Essa, Tyub Rahimtulla and Mahomed Rahimtulla, the mortgagors, in exercise of the power of sale reserved in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 25th day of April, 1912, and made between the said mortgagors of the one part and Faredun Kershap Dadachanji of the other part which was transferred to the said mortgagee by a transfer of mortgage dated the 1st day of September 1914.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage tenement, or dwelling house, standing thereon situate lying and being at Chakla Street in the Registration Subdistrict of Bombay in the Island of Bombay, admeasuring 84 sq. yds. or thereabouts, being portion of a large plot of land and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 638 new No. 6311 survey No. 1020 New Survey No. 2193 and in the books of the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under "B" Ward No. 467 (1) and Street No. 182 and bounded on th eeast by the said Chakla Street on the west by Bibi Jan Street, on the north by the property of Aboo Bakar Noormahomed and on the south by the property of Parmanandas Jivandas.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madon, attorneys for the mortgagees at their office at No. 9 Bell Lane Fort or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 26th June, 1918.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPIRE

NOTE THE CHANGE IN TIME

Daily at 6, 8 and 10 p.m.

VICTOR HUGO'S

Greatest Masterpiece

"LES MISERABLES"

A new and striking film of the great epic, as produced in America.

WILL BE SHOWN COMPLETE IN 9 PARTS.

The names of Victor Hugo, Pathe & Capellani guarantee the Class of

"LES MISERABLES"

Revised, Improved and brought Up-to-date

MILLIONS

wish to see it where thousands saw it before.

"WHAT WAS THE MARVEL OF DRAMATIC SKILL FOUR YEARS AGO REMAINS A MARVEL."

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

TO-NIGHT AT 6-30 & 10

Mr. E. H. Du CASSE of Calcutta

presents the great 5-reel Vitagraph Blue Ribbon feature

"The Tarantula,"

starring the celebrated American Artists

EDITH STOREY

and

ANTONIO MORENO.

The thrilling tale of how a gilded city youth who was married fooled a beautiful Cuban girl, and the manner of his death from a Tarantula bite, engineered by the girl out of revenge.

REMARKABLE SCENERY!
FAULTLESS ACTING!
TREMENDOUS EXCITEMENT!

Popular Prices:	Stalls Rupee one.	Box Seats Rs. 2 Family Boxes for four Rs. 5	Dress Circle 8 As. Balcony 4 As.	Gallery 2 As.

Opening on July 4th.

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A SERIAL OF SURPRISES.

Adventures—Action—Dare-devil Stunts—and Real Perils!

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OF

"THE FIGHTING TRAIL"

Runs on with the usual eclat at the

CINEMA PRECIOUS

(GRANT ROAD TRAM TERMINUS)

Universal Screen Magazine

and a sparkling COMEDY.

To-night: 7; 8-45 and 10-30 (S. T.)

A TWO-FOLD CHANCE!

TWO PHOTO-PLAYS BY TWO EMINENT CINEMA MANUFACTURES

First **Pathe Freres** of the Continental fame and the second, **Mr. Phalke** of Indian repute.

DELILAH

An enchanting European Drama, depicting the dangers of womanly guile and feminine frailty.

SAVITRI

A sweet Episode from Hindu Mythology, and a purely Indian Film at

THE WEST-END CINEMA

(NEW CHURNEY ROAD)

Four Shows Nightly: 5-30, 7, 8-45, & 10-15 p. m. (S.T.)

Ladies Admitted at Half Price in the First Class *i.e.* for Annas Four only

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GIRGAUM TRAM TERM.

To-night and during the week

THE GREAT DARKNESS

A Denmark Standard feature in 5 parts—together with

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The Million Dollar Comedian

CHARLIE CHAPLIN

in a two-reel Comedy

THE PRIME MINISTER

THREE SHOWS NIGHTLY at 7, 8-45, and 10-30.

AMUSEMENTS.

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At 6-30 Only **TO-NIGHT** Only At 6-30

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OF VARIETIES

GAIETY THEATRE

THE GAIETY REVUE & COMEDY CO

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The 3-Act Military Comedy with Music

MILITARY MAD

Produced by

MISS NORA MOORE

Introducing

EILEEN GRACE

Merry and Bright from Start to the Finish

To-morrow Gala Night

A New 3-Act Musical Comedy

MY WIFE

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THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY,

Lamington Road.

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Travel, Coloured.

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Chapter 18th.
An extremely interesting episode which gives us pictures of Ireland, united and proud to be of service in the cause of Freedom. Ulstermen and Nationalists enrol in Kitchener's Army—The British Navy's ruse at the battle of Heligoland. A contrast between German Ways and British Ways of conducting the War.

3. **PATHE'S GAZETTE.**

4. **THE SEVEN PEARLS**
Chapters 7th and 8th.
Featuring Mollie King and Creighton Hale.

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Comic.

TIME:—7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. daily. Matinee every Saturday and Sunday 5 p. m
Extra show every Sunday, 3-30 p.m.
POPULAR PRICES.
"ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW."

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Terrible Doings Justly Punished
RETRIBUTION REACHES AT LAST!

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8000 Feet
From Saturday 22nd June
AT THE

NEW ALHAMBRA

CINEMA

FROM NEXT SATURDAY A GRAND NEW SERIAL WILL BE SCREENED

Saturday-Sunday Prize Matinees at 3-30 and 5-15 and nightly at 7, 8-45 and 10-30 (S. T.)

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Latest pictures of the Great Battle in the West.

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Special Music by **MR. SKINNER** the well-known Pianist.

3 SHOWS NIGHTLY at 7, 8-45 & 10-30.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

THE BANDMAN OPERA Co.

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30

TO-NIGHT WEDNESDAY, 26 June

"THE BING BOYS ARE HERE"

2nd Edition

THURSDAY, 27th June

A New Musical Play in 2 Acts.

"THE HAPPY DAY"

FRIDAY, 28th June

A New American Musical Play in 2 Acts.

"MR. MANHATTAN"

SATUR. & SUN. 29th & 30th June

The Intensely Dramatic Musical tale of the East, told by Oscar Asche and set to music by Frederick Norton

"CHU CHIN CHOW"

Now Crowding H. M.'s Theatre, London.

REDUCED PRICE MATINEE ON

SUNDAY 30th at 5-30 p. m.

Plan at **Rose & Co.**, from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.

After 7 p.m. at the Theatre.

NOTICE:—Seats not paid for cannot be held later than the evening of the day preceding the date of performance. Tickets once issued cannot be exchanged or cash refunded.

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Daily at 6-30 p.m.

THE

VENUS OF ARLES.

Story of a Sculptor's love.

CATTLE RAISING.

Industrial.

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OF A

BACHELOR'S CLUB.

A Great Comedy.

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Capital Fully Subscribed	10,00,000
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We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a Certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

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(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, *Secretary.*

THE LADWAS (Sweet Balls) of various descriptions and sizes.

THE SUTARFENNY (a kind of thread like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.

HALVAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Viv), (b) Saffroy Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva. (d) Rose scented Halva, (e) Vanila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.

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No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot bearing our sign board and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

No V.P.P. Orders will receive our attention. The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY.

THE

Royal Yakuti.

(ANANG VILAS.)

This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drug. It has a wonderful property of increasing the nerve power and is a specific for diseases. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities among Rajas, Maharajas, and many of our esteemed customers. But we have ventured to give it publication simply with a view to place it before the general public owing to the demand of several friends. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of our invaluable medicine. We would not like to blow the trumpet as is the fashion of the day, but suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the efficacy of Ayurvedic and Unani medicines. We recommend it also to those persons who desire to tone up the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory and to guard against debility. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It restores strength and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires, it is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills, Rupees Ten only. Postage extra. No PARHEZ necessary.

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Rapidly reduces the quantity of urine, Rendersthe urine and blood sugar-free. Reduces the specific gravity. Allays thirst and invigorates the system.

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Price of each of the above medicines is Re. 1 per phial containing 24 tablets.

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HELP OUR KING & COUNTRY
BY improving agriculture by the use of our chemical manures to lands, and increasing the produce and frustrating the enemy's object.

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Paddy Fertiliser No. 1, per cwt.	6	0
Special Fertilizers for sugar-cane, etc., per cwt.	7	0
Superphosphate, ordinary, per cwt.	7	0
Bonemeal, fine, per cwt.	5	0
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Soil examination a speciality.
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The "Bengalee," says, "These inks are excellent in quality and can compare favourably with some of the best known foreign brands. The price is unusuually cheap."
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Each Pill makes 1 inkpot of ink. Price—Bright Blue Black, As. 15 per gross (144 Pills); Diamond Blue Black, Rs. 1-8 per gross; Red ink, Re. 1-6 per gross; Green ink, Re. 1-4 per gross.
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8 Tarak Chatterji's Lane, CALCUTTA.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, June 24th:

		Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	—	2,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	—	—
" " Sales of East Indian	—	—
" " Imports	—	15,000
Mid. Americans spot trading value	—	23.29
Egyptian F.G.F spot	—	28.82
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	—	July 26 45; Oct. 24.74; Jan. 24.17; July 27.60; Oct. 23.86
New Orleans 10 a.m.	—	—

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, June 24th

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—
New Contracts

Months:	To-day's price
June	22.60
July	22.00
Aug.	20.92
Sept.	19.98
Oct.	19.40

Old Contracts:

Months:	To-day's price.
June.	20.66
June-July.	20.58

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, June 24th.
New Contracts:

Months.	To-day's price.
June	22.60
July	22.00
August	20.92
Sept.	19.98
Oct.	19.40

Old Contracts.

Months:	To-day's price.
June	20.66
June-July	20.58

EGYPTIAN FUTURE.

Liverpool, June 24th:
New Contracts:

Months:	To-day's price
June	29.05
July	28.70

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, June 24th:

M.G. Bengal Good	16.40
" " Fully Good	17.15
" " Fine	17.65
" No. 1 Oomra Good	17.93
" " Fully Good	18.68
" " Fine	19.18
" Broach Good	21.01
" Fully Good	21.26
" Fine	21.51
" Scinde Good	16.35
" Fully Good	17.10
" Fine	17.60

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, June 22nd.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	..	7,000
" Exports to Great Britain	..	Nil
" " to Continent	..	Nil
Futures at New York July	..	26.44
" Oct.	..	24.61
Spot Cotton at New York	..	30.40
" Orleans	..	31.00
Futures at New Orleans July	..	27.50
" Oct.	..	23.73
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	..	8½
Domand Bills	..	4.75.30
Silver Commercial Bars	..	99½

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REFORT.

London, Saturday, June 22nd.

	Bales
Total in Sight	11,477 000
Egyptian Visible Supply	410,000
East Indian " "	113 000
American " "	2,438,000
Other " "	67 000
Total Sales	12,000
East Indian Sales	1,600
Total Speculation	..
" Export	..
East Indian Export	308
" " Stock	58,000
" " Forwarded	2,200
" " Actual Export	..
" " Imports	3,000
" " Speculation	..
American Afloat	100,000
East Indian Afloat	1,000
Total Afloat	173,000
Egyptian Sakellaridis	2852

MONEY MARKET.

London, June 22nd

Bar Silver Spot	48 7/8
Closing Tone of Silver:—Steady good Govt. demand.	
Discount Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 5th April, 1917	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	3 1/2
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	3 1/2
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4 1/4
" " " 6 "	4 5/8
Interest day to day loans	3
" 7 day market loans	3 1/8
Consols 2½%	56 15/16
Rupee Paper 3½% Nominal	47
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	64½
Government Securities 3%	55
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	27.15½

London, June 24th.

Bar Silver Spot	48 7/8
Closing Tone of Silver:—Steady.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 5th April 1917.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	3 1/2
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	3 1/2
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4 1/4
" " " 6 "	4 5/8
Interest day to day loans	3
" 7 day market loans	3 1/8
Consols 2½%	56½
Rupee Paper 3½% Nominal	47
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	64½
Government Securities 3%	55½
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	27.15½

WAR LOANS.

London, June 22nd

5½% 1925—1928	£87½
4½% 1925—1945	£99½
5% New	£93½

London, June 24th.

5½% 1925—1928	£87½
4½% 1925—1945	£99½
5% New	£93 15/16

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, June 22nd

WHEAT.

Wheats—No change.

RAPESEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Bold Afloat Value	590
Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship March-April Value	600
Cottonseed Bombay (sound delivered per ton)	Nominal
Toria Rapeseed Value	600
Linseed—Not quoted.	

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£121
Standard Copper G.M.B. Nominal	£110½
Hard Spelter Nominal	—

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Buyers	14
do. do. July-Sept. Sellers	15/6
Fine White Java C. & F Calcutta July-Sept. Sellers	18

Tone:—Inactive. Freight not available.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure July-Aug. Buyers	3/1½
Plantation First Latex Crepe July Value	2/2½

Tone:—Nothing doing.

London, June 24th

WHEAT.

Wheats.—No change.

RAPESEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Bold Afloat Value	590
Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship March-April Value	600
Cottonseed, Bombay (sound delivered per ton)	Nominal.
Toria Rapeseed Value	600

Linseed—Not quoted.

LINSEED.

Linseed Calcutta. Value	595
Tone of Linseed:—Firm but inactive	

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£121
Standard Copper G.M.B. Nominal	£110½
Hard Spelter Nominal	..

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta July-Sept. Buyers	14
do. do. July-Sep. Sellers	15/6
Fine White Java, C. & F. Calcutta July-Sept: Nominal Value	18

Tone—Inactive freight not available.

RUBBER

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure July-Aug. Buyers	3/1½
Plantation First Latex Crepe July Paid Buyers.	2/2½

Tone:—Steadier.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

June 25.

This morning the nominal quotation for Fine Broach July was Rs. 687. The Marwadi bazar again opened late, about 3-30 p.m. the rate for Fine Broach July being Rs. 690. Later on the price declined to Rs. 688 and remained at and about Rs. 688/89 for some time with a small business passing. At Colaba the opening price was Rs. 689 and closing rates were as under.

Ready cotton has been steady with a moderate demand.

QUOTATIONS 6 P.M.

Fine Broach	July	Rs. 688½
Good Sawginned Dharwar	June/July	" 697
" M. G. Coompta	"	" 736
" " Westerns	"	" 710

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION.

QUOTATIONS 25TH JUNE 1918.

Growths.	Super-fine.	Fine	F.G	Gd.	Delivery:
M.G. Bengals		570	535	495	Ready
M.G. Sind Punjab		565	530		"
Sawginned Dharwar				710	"
M.G. Westerns				720	"
M.G. Coompta				745	"
M.G. Bagalkot				725	"
M.G. Kadi Viramgam					"
M.G. Anjar			735		"
M.G. Mundra			745		"
M.G. Limbdi Wadhwan			713		"
Laktar Glinned			713		"
M.G. Athni Miraj				745	"
M.G. Muthia		575	545		"
M.G. Broach	686	686	676		"

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc, for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m., on 24th June 1918.

Cotton	8,361 bales.
Wheat	37,281 cwts.
Linseed	5,792 "
Rape, &c	1,233 "
Gingellyseed	243 "
Poppyseed	877 "
Groundnuts	262 "
Castorseed	8,164 "
Rice	23,735 "
Myrabollams	87 "
Cottonseed	190 "
Mowrasced	Nil
Gram	8,445 "
Jowar	785 "
Maize	109 "
Barley	2,840 "

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 25th 1918:

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphs	1 5 15½
" Demand	1 6 1
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	1 6 7
Doc. Demand	23½
American Dollars	278
Hongkong	215½
Shanghai	308
Japan	145½
Singapore	155½

Market quiet.

BOMBAY AND CHINA YARN MARKETS.

Bombay, June 25th 1918.

	Rate per lb. As. ps.
Davids No. 10	15—11
Shapurji No. 16	14—12
Simplex No. 10	14—11
Edward No. 10	14—11
Light Houses No. 30	12—6

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chambes of Commerce,

Bombay, June 25th 1918.—5-30 p.m.

	Basar Terms. Rs a. p	Ball Delivery. Rs a. p
Wheat, White Delhi 70-36	53 8 0	7 11 0
" " Cawapore 70-38	52 8 0	7 10 0
" Karachi Bangla	51 0 0	7 8 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	7 8 0	7 14 0
" Cawapore	7 6 0	7 13 0
" Yellow Cawapore	7 12 0	8 8 2
Linseed, Brown Bold	8 0 0	8 6 0
" Thin	7 8 0	7 14 0
Toolseed, White 85.18	72 0 0	— —
" Gajar 75.35	....	— —
" Gajar 50.60	....	— —
" Black	....	— —
Poppyseed, White	12 8 0	— —
Groundnuts	43 8 0	— —
Mowrasced	4 0 0	4 8 0
Barley	....	— —
Castorseed	....	....

Forward:	Rs. as. p
Wheat Aug.-Sept.	8 0 6
Linseed Sept.	9 2 6

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

BULLION.

Bar Gold Rs. 30-13.
Sovereigns Rs. 18-10.
Silver ready ex-duty Rs. 107-10.
Silver 1st Sett Rs. 107-10.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London, 1/5 31/32.
D. D. on London, 1/6 1/16.
Credit 3 Msd/a 1/6 7/16.
D. D. on France Fr. 203½.
Credit 3 Msd/a Fr. 212.
T. T. on Japan, Rs. 143½.
60 Days' Sight Japan, Rs. 138½.
D. D. on Hongkong, Rs. 218.
D. D. on Shanghai, Rs. 309½.
D. D. on Singapore, Rs. 155½.
D. D. on New York, Rs. 279.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates:—
5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47, 90.
5½ per cent. War Bonds 1920-22, 98.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan, 78.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan, 90.
3½ per cent. Paper, 64.
4½ per cent. Port Trust long dated due 1926, 88.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated, 76.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated, 75.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated, 75.
4 per cent. Bombay City Improvement Trust long dated 74.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa, 90.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary, 90.

The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay 5 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 6 per cent.
Bank of Madras 7 per cent.

SHARES.

The share market was firm and a fair amount of business was done for July and August settlements.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Standard 2,090, Swadeshi 2,370, Simplex 1,022/8, Swan 765, Shapurji 142/8, Pearls 690, New Greats 427-8, Morarji 3,375, M. Petit 2,670, Madhowji 2,790, Luxmi Cotton 1,875, Kohinoor 1,760, Kasturchand 1,590, Ind. Malwa 365, Ind. Bleeching 202-8, Finlay 580, Fazulbhoy 940, David 625, Currimbhoy 450, Crescent 300, Century 535, Nagpur 2,815, Bombay United 1,017-8, By. Dyeing 1,575, Advance 1,500, Katni Defd. 1,235, Tata Ordy 246-4, Tata New Ordy 100pr. Tata Old Defd. 1,170, Tata Hydro 1,245.

The following are the closing rates of the New Stock Exchange:—

Standard 2,097-8, Swan 755, Simplex 1,017-8, Shapurji 142-8, Pearls 692-8, New Greats 435, Morarji 3,400, Madhowji 2,790, Luxmi Cotton 1,870, Ind. Malwa 375, Ind. Bleeching 200, Finlay 590, Currimbhoy 452-8, David 625, Fazulbhoy 940, Crescent 295, Century 545, Nagpur 2,825, Bombay United 1,025, Advance 1,500, Bombay Burma 605, Tata Hydro. 1,269.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 24.

On the opening of the market prices ruled weaker but there was a reaction in the afternoon and prices ruled firmer all round and a fair amount of business was put through. There was more doing in coal shares than usual Ondal being in request. In miscellaneous section Behar Oils were in demand. Following were closing quotations:—

Coal:—Baraboni 13-8, Bengal Giridih 22-12; Borrea 21-8; Central Pench 8-8; Bamuda 20; Equitable (ord) 39-4; Industry 16; Jumoni 10-8; Kasta 2 p. Ondal 26-4; Parasea 6-4.

Jute:—Albion (ord 538; Anglo India (ord) 276; Alliance (ord) 600; Auckland (ord) 413; Belvedere (ord) 575; Budge Budge (ord) 580 s.l.; Fort William (ord) 370; Howrah (ord) 49; Hooghly (ord) 80; Kamarhatty (ord) 700; Kelvin (ord) 840; Kanknarrah (ord) 785; Kinnison (ord) 884-8; Lansdowne (ord) 372, Northbrook (ord) 62-8; Naithati 687; Reliance (ord) 42-12; Standard (ord) 642; Union (ord) 815.

Tea:—Rydak 189.

Miscellaneous:—Behar Oil 46-8; Bengal Nagpur Cotton (ord) 215, Bengal Brass 29; Buxar Timber 16-12; Crawford and Co. 201; Dalbhoom Gold (ord) 22; Eastern Paint 13-4; Howrah Oil 60-8; Reliance Fire Brick and and Pottery 20; Surma Valley Saw Mills 23.

Government Paper 3½ per cent. was quoted at Rs. 64-8 to Rs. 65 and small lots at Rs. 65-6 to 65-10.

WAGES TO INDIAN SEAMEN.

AFTER SINKING THROUGH HOSTILE ACTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 24.

In the month of May last Government of Bengal wrote to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce on the subject of the payment of wages to Indian seamen of British ships sunk by hostile action. The Chamber ascertained that at present there was a diversity of practice. It seems, however, that in the case of most of the steamers sailing from Calcutta, wages are paid when a ship is lost by hostile action to the date of return of the seamen to the port; and they have suggested to Government that if this principle were adopted, uniformity might be secured by insertion in all ships articles of a special War Clause in some such terms as the following:—

"It is hereby further agreed that in the event of a steamer being lost through enemy action, owners undertake to pay to the within mentioned native crew the wages to the date of their arrival at the port of engagement or one month's pay, whichever is greater."

The Chamber believe that a clause on these lines would meet the needs of the case and that it would be at the same time acceptable to the owners.

ROBBERY OF KEROSINE OIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALICUT, June 22.

While 200 tins of kerosine oil released from the Mangalore installation of the Burma Oil for conveyance to Moolky were being taken by a boat a large gang of Moplahs, said to number some hundreds, raided the boat and carried away the cargo. The police were soon after on the scene and succeeded in recovering several tins from a neighbouring Moplah house. Further enquiries are proceeding.

INQUIRY ABOUT RESTRICTIONS ON LOCAL BODIES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, June 24.

In accordance with a resolution moved by Mr. P. Shiva Rao in the Madras Legislative Council asking for the removal of several restrictions now imposed on the action of the local bodies by the Municipal Account and Local Fund Codes, the Government have appointed a committee to examine the question with the Hon. Mr. C. G. Todhunter as chairman and Mr. C. S. Anantarama Iyer of the Provincial Civil Service as secretary.

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Sd.—M. B. B. S., F. R. C. S.

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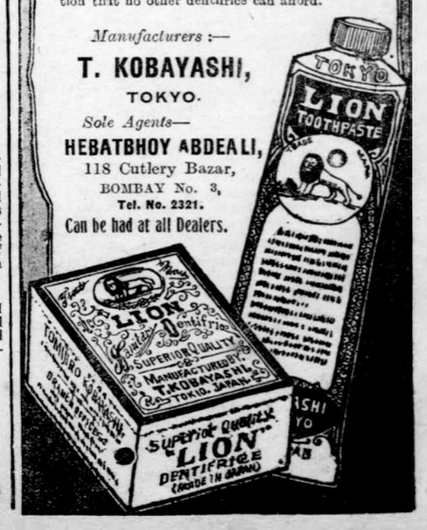

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

SERIES OF FORGERIES IN SOLICITORS' FIRMS.

ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

Ramdin Binda v. The King-Emperor.
(Mr. G. A. Somji, Solicitor, Complainant.)
(Before Justices Beaman and Heaton.)

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay. He found the accused guilty of fraudulently using as genuine a forged document knowing or having reason to believe that it was forged and was sentenced to six months and one day's rigorous imprisonment.

The facts are briefly these:—

The accused Ramdin Binda was charged with having on or about 3rd October, 1917, at Bombay, fraudulently used as genuine a forged document knowing or having reason to believe at the time he so used it that the same was forged. The document was a letter dated 10th August, 1917, which purported to be signed by Mr. G. A. Somji, an attorney of the High Court and a partner in the firm of Messrs. Jehangir, Mehta and Somji. The letter ran as follows:—

To Ramdin Binda.

Sir,—I beg to inform you that the letter from Messrs. Jamsetji Rustomji and Devidas of 27th June, 1914, has created great confusion. You should therefore try to save our reputation by observing silence in the matter without informing your master for which act I promise to pay you Rs. 2,000 after the present confusion is over. This is of course without prejudice and in private.

Yours truly,
G. A. Somji.

The circumstances leading up to the alleged offence were briefly as follows:—

In the year 1911 the firm of Messrs. Jehangir Mehta and Somji of which complainant was a partner filed a suit for one Chimabai against Dhulia Kuppa and others. An order of reference was made on 11th October, 1911, and the Commissioner subsequently made his report. When the matter was to come up for confirmation the complainant wrote to Chimabai that he did not propose to instruct the counsel to appear. On the day the matter was called on, however Chimabai appeared in person and produced two letters before Mr. Justice Kajiji. The first of these, viz., Exhibit F which purported to be a typed copy of a letter addressed to Messrs. Jehangir Mehta and Somji by Messrs. Jamsetji Rustomji and Devidas reads as follows:—

Bombay, 27th June, 1914.

Messrs. Jehangir Mehta and Somji.

Dear Sirs,—As our client is reluctant to throw the property in dispute (sic) and render further damages he has asked me to write that he is willing to hand over the possession of the property to your client. Our client further says that you can advise your client to make the necessary arrangement with regard to the said property and to pay the Municipal license and do the needful in the matter. If your client consents to do as she is asked for and attempts to take the Municipal license again then our client will not charge your client any interest from the date hereof which please note.

Yours truly,
Jamsetji Rustomji and Devidas.

The second letter produced by Chimabai, viz., Exhibit G. purported to be a loose copy of the reply and it is as follows:—

27th June, 1914.

Messrs. Jamsetji Rustomji and Devidas.

Chimabai v. Dhulia Kuppa.

Dear Sirs,—We have seen our client with reference to your letter of the 27th instant. Our client instructs us to consent to what you have stated in your letter.

Yours truly,
Jehangir Mehta and Somji.

After producing the letters in question, Chimabai applied for a postponement, but this was refused. The learned Judge then asked Mr. Bahadurji, counsel, what he had to say about Exhibit F. Mr. Bahadurji consulted Mr. Rustomji of the firm of Messrs. Jamsetji Rustomji and Devidas, who denied having written such a letter. The correspondence file was then referred to and it was ascertained that there was no such letter as Exhibit F. among the loose press copies. Thereupon a decree was passed in favour of the clients of Messrs. Jamsetji Rustomji and Devidas and the Commissioner's report was confirmed.

Chimabai thereupon went to Mr. Somji and complained that interest had been wrongly charged by the third defendant. The complainant referred her to Mr. Mehta who had attended to the business and she went to Deolali. It may be mentioned in this connection that Mr. Mehta had attended to the suit throughout except from April, 1914, to September, 1914, when he was in England. During that interval the complainant attended to the business. Mr. Mehta wired to the complainant from Deolali.

"Stop Chimabai's decree sealing take Strangman's or Kanga's opinion post copy consent decree reference."

Mr. Somji sent his clerk, Mr. Munchershaw Tata to the office of Messrs. Jamsetji Rustomji and Devidas to inspect their press copy book and correspondence followed. A conference was held with counsel and an affidavit of Chimabai prepared in support of the rule which was first obtained on the 9th August. Mr. Justice Kajiji discharged the rule holding there was no agreement because the letters Exhibits F. and G. were spurious. Thereupon Chimabai and accused went to their solicitor's office with a view to an appeal.

By this time the bill against them amounted to about Rs. 8,000 and the complainant wanted Rs. 2,000 for the appeal, but they said they could not pay it. Thereupon Chimabai instructed another Solicitor, Mr. Surajmal.

AN AFFIDAVIT BY ACCUSED.

On or about the 3rd October, 1917, the complainant received a letter from Mr. Rustomji of Messrs. Jamsetji Rustomji and Devidas enclosing a copy of an affidavit made by the accused and of the letter dated 10th August, 1917, the subject matter of the charge. In the affidavit, the accused charged the complainant with having been guilty of improper conduct and alleged that the letter in question had been signed in his presence and passed to him.

The affidavit reads as follows:—

"I, Ramdin Binda of Bombay, Hindu Pardeshi inhabitant, residing at Hains Road, out of the Fort, the agent of the plaintiff abovenamed do hereby solemnly affirm and say as follows:—

1. I have had read over and explained to me the affidavit of the plaintiff herein affirmed on the 3rd day of October, 1917. I do hereby verify and confirm the statements made thereon by the plaintiff and I say that the same are correct.

Hereto annexed and marked A is a copy of a letter signed by Mr. Gulam Husein Somji, dated 10th August last, and passed by him to me from which it will appear that the said Mr. Somji as well as other persons concerned, have been guilty of improper conduct and I submit that the matter should be fully investigated.

2. The said letter was signed by Mr. Somji in my presence and I handed it to the plaintiff's present attorneys, Messrs. Surajmal and Co. on the 2nd October, 1917, at about 3 p.m.

The question before the Magistrate was whether the letter Ex. E dated 10th August 1917 was a forged document, and did the accused know or had reason to believe that it was forged. Mr. Aston decided the questions in the affirmative observing:—"I think beyond all reasonable doubt, that there has been an amount of forgery and fabrication in connection with Chimabai's case, which is really astounding. I disbelieve accused's statement that Ex. E was signed in his presence. No motive is suggested why the complainant at a time when he had according to accused's statement every opportunity of having a private conversation with accused should deliberately sign a letter in which damaging admissions were made against himself and hand it over to accused. Since the accused has alleged from the first and still alleged that Ex. E was signed in his presence there can in my opinion be no question of a bonafide mistake. I think it is clear that he knew when he took Ex. E to Mr. Surajmal and made his affidavit that the document was a forged document."

The case came on before their Lordships Justices Beaman and Heaton and it occupied the Court for two days and their Lordships delivered two separate but concurring judgments.

JUSTICE HEATON JUDGMENT.

His Lordship Justice Heaton observed that the letter bore what was either the real or a very good imitation of the signature of Mr. Somjee. The letter evidenced a secret agreement between Mr. Somjee and the accused by which the latter but not the client Chimabai might benefit. The alleged letters of the 27th June 1914 had already caused a great deal of worry, for they had already brought the office records of two firms of solicitors into suspicion and were to do so far more completely ere long. Apart, therefore, from a natural indisposition to suppose that a respectable and experienced solicitor would sign such a letter, there was nothing either intrinsically or circumstantially to suggest that the letter was a forgery. The Magistrate arrived at the conclusion that undoubtedly the letter was forged. He was indubitably greatly influenced by the circumstance that the records of two opposing firms of solicitors had been tampered with and that the alleged letters of June 27th 1914 were forged. That was a conclusion which both firms of solicitors accept and if it was accepted it showed that there was somewhere some skillful manipulator who had access to the office records of those solicitors. The forgery of the letter of 10th August assuming it was a forgery, had no direct connection with the forgery of the letters of June 27th 1914 for copies of those letters had been produced in Court some weeks before the 10th August. If the letter was a forgery, it was undoubtedly a remarkably clever forgery alike intrinsically and circumstantially. No one could say with any confidence either that the contents of the letter, the paper on which it was written or the signature, definitely suggested a forgery.

His Lordship was concerned primarily with the question whether the guilt of the appellant was established. In the absence of intrinsic and circumstantial indications of that guilt, he was unable to hold that it was established and thought that the appellant should be acquitted.

JUSTICE BEAMAN JUDGMENT.

The Hon. Justice Beaman in the course of his judgment further observed that his learned friend had pointed out that the course of the trial in the Magistrate's Court, and the magistrate's judgment was most certainly influenced if not actually determined by an entirely mistaken belief that Ex. D was part of a scheme of forgery initiated by Ex. F and G. Could that have been so then the fact that Ex. F and G were certainly forgeries would have been a ground for a very strong inference that Exhibits E also was a forgery. But there was no necessary connection whatever between the forgeries of Exhibits and F and G. and the forgery of Ex. E., so that very great part of the reasoning of the magistrate was seen to be entirely irrelevant, and what was left standing alone could not convince any one that Ex. E was a forgery. The magistrate himself was really unable to detect any intrinsic evidence of forgery in Ex. E. For the rest he had nothing which he could profitably add to the reasons given by his learned brother in his considered judgment for doubting whether they ought to say that Ex. E had been conclusively proved to have been a forgery at all, that is to say, that a grave doubt hanged over the very core of offence, and the accused was entitled to the benefit of it. The appeal should therefore be allowed and the conviction and sentence set aside.

Mr. Binning with Mr. Manilal K. Thakore and Mr. S. J. Abhyanker appeared for the accused.

Mr. Davar and Mr. Dastoor with the Public Prosecutor appeared on behalf of the prosecution.

SARASWAT VIDYARTHI SAHAYAK MANDALI.

A MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIP.

As previously announced, the annual meeting of the Mandali was held on Sunday last at 4 p.m. (S. T.) in the Hall of the Maratha High School, when when about 50 members were present. Mr. A. G. Desai, was voted to the chair. After the minutes of the last annual meeting were confirmed, Rao Bahadur Bhandare proposed that the 16th annual report of the working of the Mandali presented by its Managing Committee be adopted. He added that the last year's report was indeed a satisfactory one, that it showed remarkable progress in all directions and reflected credit on the Committee of Management. Mr. V. M. Sanzgiri seconded the motion which was carried. A vote of thanks to the retiring Managing Committee was proposed and carried.

The Mandali next put on record their great regret at the premature and sudden death of their able, hardworking and conscientious Honorary Secretary, Mr. V. P. Gothoskar. The Chairman announced that the scrutineers of votes tendered for the election of Members of the Managing Committee for the ensuing year had reported that Dr. J. S. Nerurkar, Mr. A. V. Sabnis, Mr. V. A. Lajmi, Rao Bahadur A. S. Dalvi, Mr. Y. H. Sukhtankar, Mr. L. J. Kamat, Mr. N. B. Thakur, Mr. S. V. Bharne, Mr. S. V. Shirgaokar, Mr. S. N. Kanvinde, Mr. R. N. Desai and Mr. N. V. Palekar had been elected members of the Committee by a majority of votes. Messrs. P. N. Varde, and S. G. Rajadhyaksha were elected Auditors for the ensuing year. The Chairman next announced that on the day of the meeting Mr. B. V. Vagh, had secured for the Mandali 2 Life Members in Mr. A. V. Shirgaokar, and his wife Mrs. Indirabai A. Shirgaokar, and that applications had also been received from Dr. V. S. Sukhtankar, Mrs. Jankibai Gopalrao Keni and Mrs. Annapurnabai Sajba Rangnekar for being enrolled as Life Members of the Institution. He further announced that the cousins of the late Secretary Mr. V. P. Gothoaskar, deceased, had requested that his name might be included amongst the life members and had offered to pay up the Rs. 100 fee of Life Membership. Miss Sitabai Narayen Ajgaokar, having topped the list of successful lady candidates from amongst the Community at the Matriculation examination held this year, the Vithal Balkrishna Korgaokar scholarship of the value of Rs. 100 would be awarded to her.

With a vote of thanks to the chair, the proceedings of the meeting terminated.

At a special meeting held under the chairmanship of Mr. A. G. Desai to consider the Managing Committee's recommendation for founding a scholarship for commemorating the name of the late Mr. S. N. Pandit, it was resolved that a scholarship, not exceeding the value of Rs. 20 per month, be given annually from the funds of the Mandali to a poor and deserving student of the Community studying in the B.A. class or in the absence of such a student to one in the Intermediate Class.

At the Allahabad High Court, Mr. Justice Walsh commenced public examination of the Manager and Directors of the Gorakhpur Bank Limited in liquidation, against whom various charges have been brought by the official liquidator Mr. G. W. Dillon.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Mr. N. B. Vibhakar's public lecture on Political Bargaining, Morarji Goculdas Hall, Cavel, 9-30 p.m. (S.T.).

Authropological Society—Ordinary Monthly Meeeting, 6 p.m. (S.T.).

Municipal Standing Committee meeting.

SATURDAY.

University Senate Meeting, Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, 5-45 P.M.

MONDAY, July 1.

Exemption Tribunal sits at Town Hall, 11 a.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT.

Royal Opera House, Cinema at 6-30 and 10-0.

Excelsior Theatre: The Bandman Opera Co.: At 9-30 and Cinema at 6-30.

Palace of Varieties: Gaiety Theatre 6-30 and 10-0.

West-End Cinema: Charni Road, 5-30, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15.

Empire Cinema: At 6, 8 and 10 p.m.

Majestic Cinema: Girgaum, near Tram Terminus: 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.

Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.

Precious Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 (S. T.).

New Alexandra Cinema: Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.

Anglo-American Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.

New Alhambra Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 (S. T.).

Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 (S. T.).

TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	16 30	14 25
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)	15 30	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ...	9 15	13 0
Madras Mail	8 40	21 30
Poona Mail	12 30	14 45
Poona Express	19 40	7 55

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Northern Express	11 35	16 45
Gujarat Mail	8 25	21 0
Kathiawar 3rd class Express	7 40	21 20

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 13th G. I. P. Ry. Bn. will play a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day.

ST. PETER'S FEAST BANDRA.

The Catholic fishermen-members of the St. Peter's Confraternity will celebrate their Patron's feast on Sunday next, the 30th inst. There will be solemn high mass at 8-30 a.m., followed by Sermon in Marathi, Procession and Solemn Benediction.

HOME RULE LEAGUE.

Under the joint auspices of the Home Rule League a public lecture will be delivered by Mr. N. B. Vibhaker, Bar-at-Law, on "Political Bargaining" in Morarji Goculdas Hall, Cavel Street, Kalbadevi Road, to-night at 9-30 p.m. (S. T.), Mr. Syud Hossain will preside.

LATE MR. TUKARAM JAVJI CHOWDHARI

In response to invitations issued by over thirty leading gentlemen from the several Maratha Communities forming the Backward Classes, a crowded meeting was held at Hirabag near C. P. Tank, on last Saturday at 6 p.m., to express their sorrow at the untimely death of Mr. Tukaram Javji Chowdhari, J.P., Proprietor of the Nirnaya Sagar Press, who was one of the prominent members who exerted his best for the welfare and uplift of communities backward in education. Rao Bahadur Vithalrao K. Vandeker, J.P., occupied the chair and a resolution expressing sorrow at the untimely death of Mr. Tukaram Javji and the loss sustained by the backward communities was passed, the whole assembly standing. It was also resolved to forward a copy of the resolution to the family of the deceased.

DEATH FROM OPIUM POISONING.

Dr. W. Nunan, the Coroner, held an inquest on the body of Khimibai, aged 18 years, wife of Khengar Khetsi a broker in jewels. Khimibai had been ailing since some time past and on Monday morning she was found unconscious in her bed. She was taken to the G. T. Hospital where it was found the deceased was suffering from the effects of opium poisoning. The jury returned a verdict accordingly.

WRONG CHARGE BY POLICE.

ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

Before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Sub-Inspector Dere charged Sakharam Hira with wrongfully restraining the coachman of Mr. Yesoof Shah Nabib. The prosecution case was that the complainant had dismissed the accused, and when he sent his man to fetch the gharry from the stables the accused would not let him take it away.

The accused pleaded not guilty. He said his master had not paid him his wages, and he had therefore locked up the harness.

The Magistrate in discharging the accused said the Police were wrong in charging him, as there was no case of wrongful restraint.

OPENING OF ANGLO-URDU NIGHT SCHOOL.

Under the auspices of the Social Service League, Bombay, an Anglo-Urdu Night School was opened on Sunday last at 9-30 p.m. in the premises of the Municipal Islampure Urdu School. Mr. Hussenbhoy A. Laljee performed the opening ceremony. The Hall was decorated for the occasion and was packed to the fullest capacity. The programme began with the chanting of the Koran.

The President in the course of his address drew the attention of all classes of Mussalmans towards education in general by illustrating to them lucid examples of dire illiteracy in everyday life. Messrs. Fateh Khan Ahmad Khan, Fida Husain Sulaiman, Syed Mohamed Yakva, and Syed Munawar, made speeches suitable to the occasion, and impressed upon the minds of the labourers present the importance of education in their respective walks of life. Subsequently the guests were garlanded, and after the distribution of tea and pansupari, the interesting function was brought to a close.

CRICKET IN POONA.

POONA GYM. vs. SAPPERS AND MINERS.

The above game was played on the Poona Gymkhana ground, when the Gymkhana won easily by an innings and 55 runs. The Military with the exception of Capt. Rait Kerr had a very weak team. Major Drayson, Major Warden and Mr. Simpson were the only members of the Poona Gymkhana who played at the wickets. Scores:—

SAPPERS AND MINERS.

1st. Innings.

Mr. Foby, b Barlow	1
Mr. Napier, c Rigby, b Barlow	0
Mr. Sydenham, b Barlow	12
C. S. M. Aston, b Barlow	9
Capt. Rait Kerr, c Nicholson, b Drayson	73
Mr. Kelly, b Rigby	4
Mr. Richard, b Rigby	5
Mr. Dolan, b Drayson	7
C. S. M. Bradley, b Drayson	0
Capt. Harvey, c Drayson, b Rigby	6
I. M. S. Deane, not out	0
Extras	10
Total	127

2nd. Innings.

Mr. Foby, c Rigby, b Drayson	8
Mr. Napier, b Rigby	14
Mr. Sydenham, b Rigby	0
C. S. M. Aston, b Rigby	0
Capt. Rait Kerr, st Warden, b Drayson	21
Mr. Kelly c and b Drayson	3
Mr. Richard, b Rigby	0
Mr. Dolan, not out	0
C. S. M. Bradley, b Rigby	10
Capt. Harvey, b Rigby	1
I. M. S. Deane, c Morgan, b Drayson	3
Extras	5
Total	65

POONA GYMKHANA.

1st. Innings.

Major Drayson, not out	121
Mr. Simpson b Bradley	29
Major Warden not out	78
Mr. Hinchliffe, Capt. Barlow, Capt. Rigby, Capt. Morgan, Mr. Tamer, Capt. Hawkins, Mr. Champion, Capt. Nicholson	Did not bat.
Extras	9
Total (for one wicket)	247

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

Following a huge success with Gladys Cooper in "My Lady's Dress," Mr. E. H. DuCasse tonight presents at the Royal Opera House a great American masterpiece called "The Tarantula." It is the story of a faithless man's flirtation with a Cuban girl and the manner of his death at her hands from the bite from a loathsome tarantula. At the head of a fine cast are beautiful Edith Storey and Mr. Antonio Moreno. The latter actor has since signed on for Pathe Freres and is now featured in some of their serials, but he is seen to splendid advantage in a fine reel drama of this description.

Bombay playgoers will be delighted by today's announcement that the Howitt-Phillips Dramatic Company open their 1918 Season at the Royal Opera House, next Thursday, the 4th July. They have many brand-new plays to stage.

AN APPEAL.

We have received the following appeal:—

Necessity compels us again to appeal to the public for help. Our Home is at present overcrowded, and many who come for shelter have to be sent away, chiefly for want of accommodation. Although the building is large and spacious, yet owing to the war many families are broken up. We are trying with great difficulties to complete the building, so as to enable us to give room to the poor, especially small children who are homeless orphans, too young to be sent to school. We need still about Rs. 40,000 to finish the building and beg for the sake of those poor little ones not to close your heart against them whom we are willing to help. God will bless those especially who are charitable to the poor.

ST. JOSEPH'S HOME & NURSERY,
Reynolds Road,
Agripada,
Bombay.

IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

FACILITIES FOR WAR LOAN SUBSCRIPTION BY SERVANTS.

A meeting of the Improvement Trust was held yesterday, Mr. J. P. Orr presiding. The Board decided to give their employees the same facilities for subscribing to the Second War Loan, as they were given in the case of the first War Loan. The Trust allowed three years' time in which to repay the amount of the loan advanced to its servants.

The report of the Improvements Committee about the Kolbhatwadi Improvement Scheme was then considered by the Board, and it was decided to adopt the report and notify the scheme forthwith under section 27 of the Act. They also decided that no demolition should be undertaken until the Trustees had approved of a scheme for the permanent housing of the displaced population.

PRECAUTION AGAINST MALARIA.

The Special Assistant to the Health Officer (Malaria) writes to us:—

A large number of small odd receptacles are collected by the Malaria staff from compounds of bungalows. These collect rain water and breed mosquitoes thus causing a serious nuisance. The public are requested to direct their servants to put all such small useless pots in the dust bin receptacle, from which they will be removed by the Municipality.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Bombay, 24th June 1918.

PLAGUE CASES	Attacks.	Deaths.
Esplanade	1	1
Dhobi Talao	1	1
Maratha Hospital	0	1
Total	2	3
SMALL-POX	2	1
CHOLERA	1	1

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Total Mortality ..	124	77	72

Official and Personal.

Her Excellency Lady Willingdon visited the Station Hospital at Wanowrie and the Workshops of No. 2 Section Hospital on Monday morning.

His Excellency Lord Willingdon has sent through the Director of Public Instructions a letter to Principal Paranjpye congratulating the Fergusson College and Mr. V. N. Bhide on the latter's obtaining a wranglership at Cambridge.

Mr. H. Sharpe, Deputy Inspector General of Police, United Provinces is taking long leave preparatory to retirement. He will be succeeded by Mr. Ashdown.

Mr. S. H. Fremantle, C.I.E., Commissioner of Rohilkhand, has been appointed a member of the United Provinces Legislative Council.

The death took place, at Allahabad, on Sunday night, of Rai Bahadur Srish Chandra Basu, retired District and Sessions Judge, and a well-known oriental scholar.

Sir Harcourt Butler arrived at Simla on Monday.

Mr. Hailey has been given one year's extension of his appointment as Chief Commissioner, Delhi, from October next.

RELIGIOUS INTOLERATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I beg to bring before the notice of the public the following:—The Wilson College is a prominent educational institution of the City and commands the largest attendance of students, most of whom are Hindus, Parsees and Mahomedans. Since the beginning of the College Bible-teaching has formed a part of the daily instruction. Lately it has been made compulsory. Day by day, over a thousand students are forced to listen to homilies from the Bible delivered by monotonous and intolerant professors. Every morning the nauseating draught of a foreign religion is administered to unwilling and helpless students. In order that Passive Resisters may not evade the dose, the roll-call is always taken during this period; so that a student who avoided it would be in danger of forfeiting his term.

No doubt Church institutions were useful in their time, I mean in the early fifties. The missionaries tried to educate and to convert. But that early zeal now savours of intoleration and fanaticism. Recently the College authorities have raised the standard of fees and in that respect the College is now on a par with other local colleges. Hence I believe it is a fraud upon the parents, guardians and the public to force upon young and impressionable minds, knowledge that they did not bargain for when they joined the College. If these fanatic exponents of Christianity confined their efforts to the Christian students and to Christianity there would be no harm. But they do not stop at that. They must cavil and cry down other religions.

One day the worthy Principal of the College (now in Scotland) took it into his head to declaim against the famous theory of Karma, which is the most prominent doctrine of Hindu philosophy. He ended with supposing that it was mere rubbish. The next day a student begged to be permitted to explain the theory. The Principal got wondrous wild at the request.

The other day we heard that the Madnapalle High School was disaffiliated on account of its theosophical character. Why should the Bombay University not inquire into this. The St. Xavier's College has abolished compulsory Bible instruction and I do not see why the Wilson College should not emulate such an excellent example. It would save one-third of the student's daily time. A thousand students can endorse the abovementioned facts.—Yours, etc.,

A PAST WILSONIAN.

DIVIDEND OF BURMA PETROLEUM CO.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, June 24.

The British-Burma Petroleum Co., Ltd., Rangoon, have been advised by the London directorate of the declaration of an interim dividend at 7½ per cent. per annum, free of income tax, payable on July 31st. The dividend is in respect of the first six months working of the current financial year and at the rate of one and six pence exchange, it is equivalent to Rs. 20 on 100 shares.

The Chartered Bank has been cabled that directors of the Shell Transport Trading Co., have declared a second interim dividend, free of tax, on account of the profit of the last year, at 5 shillings per share payable on 5th July coupon number thirty.

EPISCOPAL SILVER JUBILEE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, June 24.

Twenty years ago on Saturday night Mr. Alexander Cardot was consecrated Bishop of Limyra and Co-adjutor to the late Venerable Bishop Bigandet, Vicar Apostolic of Burma. To commemorate the event the past and present pupils and the staff of the St. Paul's institution presented his Lordship on Saturday with an illuminated address on his jubilee.

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SECOND INDIAN WAR LOAN.

NEARING 16 CRORES.

Progressive total of subscriptions to the Second Indian War Loan, as known up to 8 p.m., on 25th June, 1918, (excluding subscriptions through Post Office):—

Bengal	7,77,14,200
Bombay	3,83,80,200
Madras	1,09,73,800
United Provinces	1,05,62,300
Punjab	71,60,100
Minor Administrations ...	52,47,500
Burma	46,71,700
Central Provinces	21,17,300
Bihar and Orissa	10,02,800
Assam	79,400
Total Rs.	15,79,09,300

Total amount of subscriptions received by A. G., Posts and Telegraphs, through Post Offices in Bombay Circle up to 8th June 1918, inclusive ... Rs. 12,150

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

		Bombay, June 24th. Total up-to-date
War Bonds	Rs. ..	.. Rs. 37,4?5-0
Cash Certificates	„ 1,193 8	„ 56 699-0
Total ..	1,193-8	.. 94,124-0

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who have their Show-rooms at Hornby Road, opposite Whiteaway and Kalbadevi Road, are the

Leading Opticians of Bombay.

Enterprise and progress are their watchwords and if you are in need of anything, the newest, the latest in the Spectacle Line, you cannot do better than have a peep in one of their Show-rooms.

They possess unrivalled testimonials from such high personages as H. H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla, H. H. the Raja of Jawhar H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Gondal, the Hon. Sir D. D. Daver, Justice of the High Court, the Hon. Sir Jamsetji Jeejibhoy, Bart., Sir D. J. Tata and a host of others, some to the effect that their complicated Lenses which could not be got anywhere else in India, were supplied on demand by BALIWALLA & HOMI, the workmanship of which is as good as any of Europe or America.

They are the first and the only OPTICIANS in Bombay that have been awarded a Gold Medal for superb craftsmanship.

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873 Safes supplied for Savings Banks in India and Burma after a severe competitive test by fire held in Calcutta by the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs in July, 1912.

810 Burglar-Resisting Safes, recently supplied to Government to replace other makers' safes that had been burgled.

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And 12, Mission Row. CALCUTTA.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Wednesday, 26th June, 1918.

WHAT CAUSES THE EPIDEMICS?

At a time when our Municipal authorities are busy closing up the health-giving tanks and wells, which have always been considered to be an essential hygienic requirement of an Indian city, at a time when the population is in the throes of a mysterious epidemic, which is temporarily devastating our business and domestic life, and which, *prima faciae*, should not be even a casual feature of the seasonal year in a well-sanitated city; at such a time it is interesting to look around us and examine some of the amenities, besides the existence of minute portions of mosquito larvae in sacred wells and tanks, which go in the sum to make up a healthy or unhealthy city. Conditions of over-crowding in the abominable slums and almost more abominable chawls are too notorious and have been too often exposed in these columns to need that we should again elaborate upon them. The revelations, which have been recently vouchsafed us of the filthy and insanitary means which rapacious and conscienceless landlords readily adopt to harrass their tenants, and, incidentally, to increase the disease perils of the city, are also too fresh in our minds for further expatiation to be necessary. We would only enquire as to these matters, in passing, to what extent our Municipal Executive busy themselves about such super-important perils as this,—without having to be jogged into action by poor tenants driven to desperation,—in the brief intervals they are able to spare from the supreme consideration of the chase of the mosquito, who, vigorous little creature that he is, persists,—like Malaria,—in flourishing in spite of all their frantic efforts?

That question is suggested by some of the frequent complaints we receive from harassed people, who are obliged to live in surroundings which we venture to suggest ought not to be existent in a city where the Health and other municipal departments, such as the Engineering Department, were free to devote sufficient time and attention to them,—as they ought to be. We propose to go into this matter at some length and to cite concrete cases, from some of the worst before us, such practical illustrations being more convincing than columns of dissertation. We take to-day an instance of the practice that prevails, as it seems to us, of allowing premature entry to buildings in course of construction, with all its evil results. We were taken on Sunday to see an erection, known as Kikabhai Building, in a plot of land off Sankli Street, Byculla. We will, first of all, put the state of affairs there existing in the simple but moving language of one of the victims, who writes on behalf of himself and his fellow-tenants, as follows:—

About the end of January the tenants of Kikabhoy Building sent a petition to the Municipal Commissioner regarding the scarcity of water (no water in the second and third floors). Though the Inspector, who examined the building, said to the tenants that he would recommend for a change of connection with Sankli Street Main-pipe, the Commissioner through the Hydraulic Engineer, did not allow this to be done. At the same time he wrote to the landlord to enlarge the pipe from ¾in. to 1in. He did do so. But the grievance for water is not at all redressed. Every day there are cries for water. Subsequently, after the Municipality has neglected the tenants, a letter was sent to the President regarding the indifferent and unsympathetic answer from the Municipal Commissioner. The latter came before the Corporation on the 3rd of May. Nothing was heard. Then another letter was sent to the President reminding the same. On the 5th of June a reply was received stating that the petition was sent to the Commissioner for remarks. To-day is 24th, no remedy is given. The tenants, consisting mostly of labourers and artisans (not English-educated) are daily crying for water with their wives and children. Sometimes quarrel arise near the pipes (taps). The tenants have no hesitation in saying that the Commissioner is wanting in sympathy towards the poor tenants. There is a limit for patience. In this case the limit has expired, when the poor are suffering for the last six months, for want of sufficiency of water.

This building has been certified by the Municipality to be fit for the public to live in. At the same time there is no proper way to enter the buildings.

About the insanitary condition, you have seen yourself personally the condition of the place. As I counted, there are more than 30 sick-beds in the building. In the night time the people find it very difficult to enter the buildings. [We should say in the day time as well.—Editor.] Almost every day there are accidents for the people who pass that side in the night time. At the same time horrible smells are blown over in the night-time. Millions of flies and mosquitoes infest the place. It is in a much neglected condition. Again the landlords are careless about the sanitary condition of their buildings but their Bhayyas do not leave the tenants alone without collecting the rent, which is collected sometimes by harassing the tenants even by using vulgar languages.

It will be a great boon to the poor suffering tenants, if you can kindly ventilate through the columns of your Paper, (at once) and thus bring the Municipal authorities to their senses, in exposing their negligence and unsympathetic way of treating the poor, without doing anything though more than 5 months has elapsed. The members of that division are careless in the matters concerning the poor. They are contented as long as they get the required number of votes to become members, at the time of election. As far as *I* see, beyond this they do nothing.

I am prepared to face any consequences to challenge, the above statement of mine and also the tenants of the Kikabhoy building.

I can strongly say that the Municipal authorities ought not to have certified the buildings fit for the public to live in, *when the necessary wants, chiefly water and road, are wanting.*

Having investigated the matter we can say that this is a mild description of the discomforts and positive dangers of the place. Kikabhai Building is in the middle of a large plot of land, on which various other buildings are in course of erection. Not an apology of an attempt has been made to construct an approach to it, either from one side or the other. Consequently it is fronted by a bog of mud, interspersed with large pools of water, accumulated by rain and through building operations. It would be impossible to get to the front door without walking ankle deep in viscuous mud or even deeper in filthy water, were it not that the tenants have laid stepping stones, bricks and bits of plank here and there, across which a perilous progress is possible. Worse than this, even, is the fact that at the back of the building, where foundations are being made for another pest-hole of the kind, a deep moat has been dug right up to the wall almost of Kikabhai Building. The water here, we are informed, is eight or nine feet in depth,—but four feet would be mischievous enough,—and its exhalations, of which we had an impressive experience, account no doubt for the "horrible smells" which are wafted through a building which is full of sick people.

Now this building has been visited by high municipal authorities,—as we are informed,—who cannot plead ignorance of this disgraceful and shocking state of affairs. What have they done to put it right? As far as any evidence on the spot goes, nothing. They are too busy inspecting wells and prosecuting the owners,—a matter as to which we shall have something to say on another occasion. We are inclined to think that most people would prefer to live near half-a-dozen sacred wells than be left in the middle of this pestiferous swamp in Sankli Street,—a huge breeding ground we imagine for the most malignant type of mosquito,—into which respectable middle-class people have been lured by the certificate of the Municipal authorities that the place is fit for habitation. We unhesitatingly say it is not, both for this reason and the other mentioned by our correspondent, which we can confirm, that the arrangements made for the supply of water are inadequate. And we may add a third, —that the landlord has let the ground floor tenements to a class of people who are totally unable to appreciate and use with decency and care such slender amenities as are provided. It seems to us that the regulations and, in fact, the whole system by which the sanitary conditions of these large buildings is governed require to be overhauled. That is a larger matter which must be discussed in the near future. At present, we desire to ask the Municipal Executive what they propose to do in regard to this specific instance, and to suggest to them, that, if it is a common instance of neglect or indifference or want of time to attend to such matters, on the part both of the Executive and the members for the Ward concerned it is hardly surprising that the onset of the Monsoon should be followed by mysterious epidemics, for which our Health Department, in its charming innocence, is unable to assign a cause.

THE THIRD CLASS PASSENGER.—II

If the desire of the Government to see the growth of a spirit of democratic self-reliance in this country is real, nothing would give such a proof of the sincerity of their desire as the improvement of the lot of the third-class passengers. They must feel their dignity as human beings; they must secure conditions in which the modesty of their women is safe and they must feel that the servants of the railway company are their servants, not their masters, and that they are entitled to every courtesy and consideration from them. They should be conscious that definite rules are made under which railways are run and that these rules are subject to revision and supervision by their own representatives in high quarters; that the violation of these rules by the railway company would not be tolerated by any court of law. Where the evil is great the effort made to end it should be correspondingly great and for this reason where the self-respect of Indian railway passengers is hurt, at each stage as in railway travelling, it is essential that those who desire to see the growth of democracy in this country should stand forth and fight their battle. Men ought to feel that the time has come when they should refuse to tolerate or put up with anything but what they are entitled to as citizens and as railway passengers, and they ought to compare conditions in other countries and learn to want just those conditions and nothing less. The reserving of third-class compartments for indigent Europeans and Eurasians is another grievance which, based as it is upon race distinctions, ranks in priority to the other complaints.

To redress this state of affairs, complaints by the people have not availed. The railway authorities seem to have a very capacious waste-paper basket and equally commodious pigeon-holes in which they place all communications of an inconvenient character. Representations by people have been brushed aside by high-prancing officials. Resolutions have been passed time after time at popular assemblies without any notice being taken of them. Test cases where the public took the law into their own hands to safeguard their self-respect have been invariably decided against them by magistrates who are very conscious even in their place on the bench that blood is thicker than water. Altogether this appears a desperate and difficult problem to tackle. Mr. Gandhi in letters which would bring tears to the eyes of patriotic men, embraced the cause of third-class passengers sometime back and with his tenacity of purpose, we are sure has not abandoned it. In the meanwhile isolated and halting efforts have been made, in particular by the starting of the Railway Passengers Association with a very energetic secretary, through which means correct views on the rights of railway passengers are being spread. A very much bigger and more concerted effort is necessary. We hope that the reform in the Railway Act urged by the Hon. Mr. Jinnah and promised by the Government will cover to some extent at least the evils we have mentioned very briefly.

Above all, we hope that the presence of one or two Indians on the Railway Board with special powers to go into the matter of third-class passengers and the complaints emanating from them would lead to much good if only the portals of that highly-closed-bureaucracy could be thrown open to us. Much good is likely to be done if only some of our "moderate" politicians who talk silly things about "eternal verities" could be made to travel third-class. They would then find out that the grievances of third-class passengers have been eternal and they are very real and true. In this connection too, while working from outside through political and other bodies, the most imperative thing is the duty which arises in the case of educated and enlightened citizens, when travelling, to espouse the cause of their poorer and less intelligent countrymen as against ill-behaved or over-bearing railway servants. It is the duty of every Indian to point out, whenever possible, to his backward countrymen the facilities to which he can rightly lay claim from the railway company under the rules and should an occasion arise, it is their duty to stand by them through thick and thin. Literature of this kind ought to be spread widely and at least a copy of the rules of the railway company and all the pamphlets published by the Railway Passengers Association should be maintained at the office of every Home Rule League throughout the country. The evil which was very great before the war has been very much accentuated of late on account of the excuse which the railway authorities have found in the war for postponing everything and for urging on all occasions, in order to avoid their responsibility, the existence of the war. But while burra sahibs find it so very difficult to drop their special accommodations and saloons, will they blame poor men and women if they ask for minimum conditions of comfort and self-respect in their meagre travelling? Has the war prevented the railway bureaucracy from enjoying any of their normal conveniences and activities in life? If there is no difference to them, why should there be the excuse of the war for not doing the right thing by the third-class railway passengers who constitute the largest bulk of travellers on, and the main support of, the Indian railways?

INDIANS AND THE ENGINEERING PROFESSION.

The reproach,—never justified,—is gradually being wiped out that the Indians are only capable of literary accomplishments which they have inherited for centuries in a race that has astounded the world merely with its powers of memorising. We have great pleasure in welcoming therefore as they appear all the productions of Indian men of knowledge and experience on scientific subjects. Professor Fakirjee E. Bharucha, A.M.I.E., Professor of Mechanical Engineering in Poona College, is known now for over thirty years as an expert practical engineer who has set up a number of mills in the Punjab and in this Presidency and whose voluminous book covering about twelve hundred pages on mill engineering in India is now known in every mill where the employee, the agent or the manager is a Gujarati. It is a pleasure to notice that his new book on "Motive Power in India" has been well received by competent authorities and has been commended by technical journals, especially in Bengal. When a disparaging distinction is sought to be made by the Education Department between entirely raw men from England, whose qualifications are limited strictly to text books and a few hurried experiments, and practical men in India, whose experience covers a quarter of a century and whose expert advice is sought in influential quarters, it is essential to emphasise the superior merits of the practical mechanic who besides is born with all the advantages of understanding the labourers and the skilled workmen with whom he has to deal. For after all the object of the Education Department, whether in the province of pure literature or of science, is to send out young men in the world fitted to discharge practical functions. It is therefore with astonishment that we sometimes learn that practice and experience count for nothing and are held to be out-weighed by a degree or diploma in a foreign country where the conditions of practical life and what we may call the engineering atmosphere are entirely different. Mr. Bharucha deals with mechanical efficiency, steam power, small factory engines, high steam engines, uniflow steam engines, feed water heater, super-heater, treats in a concise manner the comparative cost of steam and oil power, explains the system of Diesel oil engines and writes on gas power, comparing the efficiency of the steam, oil, gas and electric powers. He seems to be inclined to the conclusion that in India "for small industrial concerns an oil engine working on crude oil and using moderate pressure is an economical prime power, provided a good margin of power is kept in reserve in the engine and the supply of cheap crude residual oil is regular" and that "with electric current at .55 anna per unit for a large mill driving electrically a difference of opinion exists as to its cheapness as compared with steam engine or Diesel engine driving." At least fifteen cotton mills in Bombay have already been converted into electric drive and are working entirely by means of current supplied from the mains of the Tata Hydro Electric Supply Company, Limited. Some of the mill agents find that the monthly cost of the new drive appears to them to be a little higher than that of the steam drive, but on the other hand a distinct saving in the cost is experienced by several other mills. Professor Bharucha's little book is an index to the mechanical scientific and trained skill which needs no further development or "fitness" and which lies ready to hand for practical employment in India, but which used to be habitually passed over, at least till lately, in favour of unknown quantities labelled "made at Home." In this connection a real grievance of many highly educated Indians lies in their being subordinated or superseded by fresh arrivals who actually expect to be trained up in the preliminaries of their profession by their "assistants." The industrial future of India imperatively demands that encouragement should no longer be withheld in case of men who have proved their worth by providing the country with working delicate machinery from most parts of Europe, America and Japan.

Notes of the Day.

The Press Act Again.

Pious promises of progress towards "responsible Self-Government" notwithstanding, the bureaucrats in this country continue to be on the war-path. Not only has the Defence of India Act been rotating on its axis,—thereby shedding light and warmth on all and sundry,—but its auxiliary of the Press Act has been no less active, in its silent, simple way, in throttling the expression of public opinion and thereby undermining the foundations of public life. It is a pretty game that is going on, and the only consolation is that, as in the case of the reckless internments, the shutting down of newspapers is having precisely the opposite effect to that which is intended. That much is clear from the comments we quote below from places so wide apart as Karachi and Calcutta.

How to Manufacture Loyalty.

"The Home Ruler" writes:

"We have received a copy of the pathetic farewell letter which the 'Hindu' of Hyderabad Sind has addressed to its subscribers. We understand that our contemporary was asked to deposit a security of Rs. 2,000 in the first instance. It was however undismayed by this crippling blow which the local bureaucrat levelled at it, and it was warmly supported in its attitude by the public. The sum of Rs. 2,000 demanded by the authorities was heartily subscribed when the management were coolly informed that they must deposit a sum of Rupees four thousand. Under the circumstances our contemporary has decided to cease publication for some time. The money subscribed by public-spirited citizens for the purpose of providing security has been refunded to them. And so there is one more victim of that infallible weapon with which the bureaucracy have provided themselves against the Indian Press. The bureaucrats evidently imagine that loyalty can be manufactured by crushing down all criticism against it. It is hardly necessary to point out that that is the one way to keep alive the bitterness of feeling which is our special sin. Public opinion must be absolutely free to express itself and the authorities must welcome every such expression. In every other country the government conforms to public opinion; here it is attempted to make public opinion conform to the government view by quietly sending out of existence everything which is unpalatable to the powers that be. The Sind bureaucrats strictly act up to this dictum and they probably expect to be congratulated on their latest achievement."

"What's in a Name?"

And thus the "Bengalee":

"Once more another paper has gone to its long rest, thanks to the zeal with which the U. P. Government is wielding the weapon of the Press Act. The Hindi weekly, 'Pratap', has ceased to exist. The paper, we learn, was doing good work. But as ill-luck would have it, it published a poem, in which the authorities smelt sedition. The order was at once passed, forfeiting the security deposit of the paper to the extent of one thousand rupees. The poem was headed 'Intense love of country' which, of course, is the last thing to pass muster with the bureaucrats. In Nagpore, as we pointed out the other day, a newly started paper, 'Young Patriot', was obliged, if for nothing else, at least for its name, to deposit the security. The 'Patriot' is regarded by the bureaucracy as something of a danger, but when he is 'Young Patriot' into the bargain, he becomes positively intolerable. And so, we believe, the name of the poem in 'Pratap' led the authorities to grow nervous. Shades of Shakespeare, who had the impudence to say, what's in a name! But much water has flowed in the Avon and also in the Ganges since his time and now-a-days oftener than not it is the name that matters. The security was deposited by the paper 19 months ago for publishing a tract on the indentured labour system. And now it has been forfeited causing the paper to make its last bow to the public. The 'Pratap' was in existence for more than four years and a half. It is said to have unflinchingly pursued a policy of fearless criticism and exposure. It is said to have never advocated violence or lawlessness and always stood up for constitutional methods of agitation. But what does that matter? Inscrutable are the ways of the bureaucracy and so the 'Pratap' has disappeared from the field of journalism."

"Et tu Brute!"

Dog musn't eat dog, but it is possible to view with equanimity the following onslaught on Mr. Curtis by the "Englishman":

Mr. Lionel Curtis seems to have captured a portion of the less responsible press of Britain with something of the same ease that he captured a few unthinking people in India. Among the captives of his literary bow and spear is the "Observer" in which Mr. Garvin has apparently let himself go with his usual long windedness. Three columns is, of course, not too much in which to discuss India's future, but it is too much space to waste at war prices in support of the Joint-Address. However, it is perhaps good to have pointed out in England such facts—which are often too easily overlooked—that the Congress-League scheme is wholly bad and that Britain stands between the inarticulate mass of the millions of India and the few irresponsibles who would exploit them and the country for their own ends. With people like Mr. Baptista and Mr. Polak on the stump at Home there is likely to be in circulation a series of misrepresentations regarding India that require correction. But it is a doubtful benefit to have them corrected by the advocacy of the Curtis scheme. The "New Statesman" also seems to have a leaning towards Mr. Curtis, but its scheme of the administration of each Province in two halves is even worse than the original suggestion. Why in two parts? Why not in six, or twelve, or twenty? For surely no province in India can point to a strict dividing line where Indians are efficient on the one side and inefficient on the other. And what of the provinces that are not so fully developed as others? Are they to be forced into a condition that would plunge them back into darkness?

AUSTRIANS IN FULL RETREAT.

MONTELLO EVACUATED.

ITALIAN SITUATION PRACTICALLY RESTORED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 24, 12-20 p.m.
Recd. 8 a.m., June 25.

An Italian semi-official statement says:—The pursuit at certain points has reached the left bank of the Piave. Austrians have abandoned considerable quantities of war material. Prisoners have not yet been counted.

LONDON, 4-35 p.m. June 24.
Recd. 12-15 p.m. June 25.

The latest news this afternoon is that the Austrians have wholly evacuated Montello and re-crossed the river partly by the one remaining bridge and partly by wading. They were followed up by the Italians who captured several hundred prisoners besides others not yet counted, also field guns and war material. The Italians likewise recaptured seventy-two of their own guns.

ENEMY'S STUBBORN REARGUARD ACTION.

The Italians are now on the north bank with one bridge at Failz and another at Nervesa where they are making bridgeheads and meeting with little oposition. The Italians captured probably about a dozen Austrian batteries. Between Montello and Zenson the Italians are on the river the whole distance. They are making bridgeheads at Ponte di Piave and on the whole of that front are pushing over the cavalry. The enemy southward of Zenson is fighting a stubborn rearguard action in order to cover the retreat of the main army but only two bridgeheads are left to them, one at Sandona and other at Grisolera. The Italians recovered the Caposile bridgeheads with prisoners.

AUSTRIANS' HEAVY LOSSES.

The situation at present is that the Italians have practically restored the situation to what it was before the Austrian attack. The Austrians have very few reserves in the Piave sector and have made very few trenches eastward of the Piave, besides which their lateral communications are bad rendering the passage of reinforcements from the north difficult. At a moderate estimate the Austrians have lost double the number that the Italians have.

"ONE OF THE SEVEREST BLOWS."

IN ADDITION TO MENACING INTERNAL SITUATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 24.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., June 25.

PARIS.—The opinion is generally held that the Austrians have received one of the severest blows of the war and at a time when the internal situation is menacing.

MONTELLO ENTIRELY EVACUATED.

A DISORDERLY RETREAT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, 3-10 p.m., June 24.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., June 25.

ROME.—An Italian war correspondent says the Austrians have not only been beaten but have suffered a partial disaster, the extent and importance of which cannot yet be estimated. The Austrians during the night began the withdrawal from the Piave hoping to carry out the retreat without attracting the attention of the Italians, but the Italian patrols penetrating the enemy lines discovered the manoeuvre and the Italian artillery directed intense fire on the enemy troops as they were crossing the river and at eleven yesterday morning the Italian infantry with a magnificent dash took the offensive.

ENEMY GUNS FOUND INTACT.

The troops broke in the Montello front and the Austrian retirement became a disorderly retreat. At Nervesa which the Italians reoccupied the Italians found Austrian guns intact with ammunition as well as Italian artillery which was lost at the beginning of the offensive. The waters of the Piave are carrying away much material and hundreds of corpses.

Italian aviators bombed and machine-gunned the retreating masses which were crowding the bridges.

Continued pressure on Sunday from Montello to the sea compelled the enemy to retire in disorder and he has already been thrown back at almost all the points to the left bank of the Piave. Montello has been entirely retaken and along the Piave considerable bodies of Italians have in large sectors fought their way to the old line on the right bank. Infantry and cavalry detachments have reconquered several positions on the left bank at Caposile. Numerous bombing squadrons have elsewhere also been thrown across the river.

ITALIAN PRISONERS.

BOGUS AUSTRIAN CLAIM OF CAPTURE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 23.
Recd., 4-45 p.m., June 25.

ROME—Austrian claims to the capture of 40,000 Italian prisoners are semi-officially contradicted. The truth is that this figure represents the whole of the Italian casualties which compared with the length of the front and the effectives involved is very small.

CROWNING RESULTS OF VICTORY.

ALMOST ALL POSITIONS RECAPTURED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 24, 6-20 p.m.
Recd. 7-15 p.m., June 25.

An Italian communiqué says:—Yesterday gave us crowning results of our victory. Pushed up against the bank of the Piave in the ever narrowing strip of the ground, unceasingly bombarded by artillery and aeroplanes, the enemy after maintaining himself desperately on the right bank for eight days at the cost of enormous sacrifices, began on the night of the 22nd withdrawal to the left bank. The crossing of the river under deadly fire of our artillery continued on Sunday, protected by a strong array of machine-guns and covering troops, who after stubborn resistance were driven back by our troops.

Montello and all the right bank of the Piave, excepting a small portion at Musile, where the struggle continues, have been recaptured with over 4,000 prisoners and a great quantity of arms and material. An extraordinary number of Austrian dead covers the ground proving the enemy's valour and his great defeat.

AN AUSTRIAN COMMUNIQUE.

ADMISSION OF DIFFICULTIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 23.
Recd., 4-45 p.m., June 25.

A wireless Austrian official communique says: Fighting on the Piave has been less violent and the enemy only resumed his counter-attacks on the southern wing of our front. Heavy rains have multiplied the burdens and privations of our troops. The Piave has become a rushing stream, communication between banks is often interrupted for several hours and there is the greatest difficulty in providing a front with necessaries, munitions and provisions.

SPIRIT OF AUSTRIAN TROOPS BROKEN.

RESUMPTION OF SERIOUS OFFENSIVE IMPOSSIBLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Recd. 8-15 p.m., June 25.
LONDON, June 24, 11-55 p.m.

It is understood that the Austrian defeat is so crushing that it will be impossible for the enemy to resume a serious offensive for several weeks. The spirit of the troops is broken and some of the best Austrian units no longer have any fighting value. One of the causes of the Austrian disaster was the faulty judgment in the placing of reserves. The German scheme of attack was cunningly worked out, but the Austrians neglected to apply the German thoroughness to details, hence the reserves failed at the critical moment to meet the clever Italian strategy.

The line Piave, Montello to the sea is now very strongly held and it will be impossible for the disorganised Austrian armies to retake it. The military view is that there is not the least likelihood of the Austrians attempting to re-cross the river. Thirty-seven enemy divisions have been identified.

AUSTRIANS DRIVEN TO SURRENDER BY HUNGER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, June 25.

The "C. and M. Gazette's" London correspondent cables:—

The Austrians have not yet succeeded in passing guns and supplies across the Piave and they are only dropping food from aeroplanes. According to the correspondent of "Giornale d Italia" one company at Fossata was driven to surrender by hunger and another company of the same regiment was shot down in large numbers. The "Daily Graphic" says there are signs of demoralization among certain sections of Austrians. Desertions to British lines have been numerous.

OPERATIONS S. OF METEREN.

BRITISH DEAL HEAVY BLOW

LINE CONSIDERABLY IMPROVED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 24, 12-40 p.m.
Recd. 8 a.m., June 25.

A British communiqué says we carried out a minor enterprise last night southward of Meteren, killing many Germans and taking fifty prisoners and some machineguns. We also inflicted casualties and took a few prisoners in raids by patrols in other parts.

LONDON, June 24.
Recd. 2-25 p.m. June 25.

Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters wiring to-day says the operation south of Meteren this morning resulted in killing at least one hundred Germans. The operation took place in the angle which the enemy thrust into our line west of Bailleul having Meteren and Strazeele at either end of the base and Fletre near the apex.

The Germans lately have paid considerable attention to this part of the line and any thrust they might contemplate in Flanders they would probably attempt to advance by this sector of the high ground west of Kemmel. The enemy has hitherto been unable to gain an inch of ground in the direction of Strazeele. We have now not only dealt him a heavy blow but have attained objectives which considerably improve our line.

A SUCCESSFUL BRITISH OPERATION.

AEROPLANES' RECONNAISSANCES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 24, 10-5 p.m.
Recd. 7-15 p.m., June 25.

A British communiqué says:—A minor operation last night in the neighbourhood of Meteren was completely successful, all the objectives being gained and the line advanced. We captured ten machine-guns.

The French took a few prisoners in a successful raid at Locre.

In spite of strong winds and low clouds yesterday, the aeroplanes carried out reconnaissances. There was little air fighting. We destroyed one aeroplane and two of ours are missing. We dropped five tons of bombs in day time and fifteen tons at night, of which six fell on the Cambrai sidings and the station with good effect. One of our nightfliers is missing.

FRENCH REPULSE ENEMY IN ANTHEUIL.

GERMAN ATTEMPT AT MOUNT BLIGNY FAILS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, 4-10 p.m. June 24.
Recd. 12-15 p.m. June 25.

A French communiqué says we repulsed an enemy attempt in the region of Antheuil. The Germans at eleven at night again attacked the Italian position at Mount Bligny between the Marne and Rheims, but after lively fighting the enemy was completely repulsed with serious loss. The Italians took prisoners.

There was fairly lively artillery duel in the Woevre and Vosges.

BRITISH WAR PRISONERS IN TURKEY.

TURKISH AUTHORITIES TO SELECT FIRST BATCH FOR REPATRIATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 21, 1-55 p.m.
Recd. 7-15 p.m., June 25.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Hope stated that the first 1,000 British invalid war prisoners to be repatriated from Turkey would be selected by the Turkish authorities and would leave Turkey as soon as the Austrian and the German governments guaranteed immunity of the vessel from attack. Some weeks' notice was needed to ensure such immunity. The Netherlands Minister at Constantinople has been requested to press the Turkish Government for information on the above points.

SIR HORACE SMITH-DORRIEN.

APPOINTED GOVERNOR OF GIBRALTAR

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 24.
Recd., 4-45 p.m., June 25.

It is officially announced that Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien has been appointed Governor of Gibraltar in succession to Sir Herbert Miles who will shortly vacate the appointment.

MR. LL. GEORGE ON THE SITUATION.

ENEMY PROFOUNDLY DISAPPOINTED.

JAPAN: ONLY POWER WITH ACCESS TO RUSSIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 24.
Recd., 4-45 p.m., June 25.

In the House of Commons Mr. Lloyd-George stated that the Austrians were now in full retreat and the question was whether they could retreat.

LONDON, June 24.
Recd. 7-45 p.m., June 25.

Replying in the House of Commons to questions by Mr. Asquith in the course of the debate on the Consolidated Fund Bill which was subsequently read a third time, Mr. Lloyd George said, Mr. Asquith had asked for more information regarding the war situation, but Mr. Bonar Law on the 18th gave all information which could possibly be given at present. Regarding the American troops, an amazing piece of organisation had enabled us to bring vast numbers of them to France since March 21st. He could not give figures, but the numbers were sufficient to encourage the Allies and quite sufficient to disappoint and ultimately defeat the enemies. The Americans were of the very best quality.

As regards the relative strength of the contending forces on the Western front, it was accurately represented by General Maurice, when he said they were nearly equal on March 21st. Since then, owing to new factors, it was impossible to make an up-to-date computation. The Americans were coming in at a great rate and he would be very surprised if, in a comparatively short time, the Allies were not stronger than the Germans on the West.

ALLIED GENERALS' CONFIDENCE.

Germany's last reserves would be thrown in during the next month or two, after which further reserves could be obtained only by drastic comb-out of the essential industries. There were indications that Germany was already resorting to that which proved that the Allies had inflicted very heavy losses since March 21st. The position naturally would be very anxious for the next two months, but it was gradually improving and he could say without boasting that the Allied generals felt confidence as regards the issue. (Cheers.) We were on the eve of very great events; it might be that the great blow was coming in next few hours, but certainly within the next few days, upon which the issue of the campaign might depend. The Allies never felt better prepared to meet it.

EVERY REASON TO BE PLEASED WITH SITUATION.

Continuing, he described the last enemy attack upon the French as an undoubted failure. We had proof that the enemy expected to reach Compiegne. The enemy losses were very serious and on the whole, the attack was undoubtedly a German defeat. The same applied to the attacks upon the British. The first attack, being a complete surprise, was a considerable success, but we did not emphasise sufficiently our own successes. The Germans were very severely beaten in the front of the Third Army (cheers) and beaten two or three times, when the enemy got to the fourth and the second armies. On the whole, the Germans had sustained severe reverses and had not achieved their objectives. We had every reason to be pleased with the present position and the enemy to be profoundly disappointed.

CHAOTIC SITUATION IN RUSSIA.

The situation in Russia was chaotic. Governments existed all over the place, almost every village had a separate government and the situation changed hourly. He agreed that it would be in our interests, also just and equitable that we should stand by Russia, if she desired it. Russia had been treated brutally by Germany; she had been dismembered and treaties torn up, the day after they were made. The Russian peoples were beginning to realise this and beginning to get different ideas as regards the Allies and appreciate what the German militarism meant. Hatred of Germany was becoming deeper and Russia was readier now, than she had been for months, to co-operate in any move to oust the Germans and the situation was full of hope. The difficulty was one of access. The only Power with access to Russia was Japan.

MOST PORTENTOUS EVENT.

"What has happened in Italy is full of promise. (Cheers.) It is one of the most portentous events of the year, one of the military victories, which may have infinitely greater results than other victories looking at it from the bigger point of view than that of the effectives engaged or territory lost. It is a defeat inflicted upon a Power, not under the best condition to sustain it; it is a great encounter in which Austria is being held, in spite of having brought in all the available men for the attack and having thrown the whole strength upon the Italian army.

AUSTRIANS IN FULL RETREAT.

Considerably over fifty per cent. of the Austrian effectives have been actually engaged in the fighting. If the Austrians had captured the whole of Montello, the Allied position might have been disastrous, but first of all the enemy was held by the Italians, who next began to bring pressure to bear. The Austrians are in full retreat and the only question is not whether they are going to retreat, but whether they can retreat. The whole of Montello has been recaptured and the Italians for the first time for months are on the left side of the Piave. Lower down, the Italian cavalry have crossed the river and are pressing the enemy hard. The Italians have recaptured half of the guns lost in the first offensive in the South. The enemy are fighting a continuous rearguard action to secure the retreat.

ONE OF THE GREATEST DISASTERS OF WAR.

After committing its whole strength to the great offensive, the Austrian army has had inflicted upon it one of the greatest disasters of the war. This is happening at a time of serious Austrian discontent, when three-fifths of the population is completely out of sympathy with the objects of the war and more sympathetic with the aims of the Allies, when three-fifths of the population recognises that the only chance of achieving anything in the nature of freedom is to secure a great Allied victory at a time when the whole of the Austrian prisoners belonging to the Czecho-Slavs are actually congregating in order to come over and fight for the Allies in Siberia.

DIFFICULTIES OF CENTRAL POWERS.

It is very significant; whatever our difficulties on the West front, the difficulties of the Central Powers are infinitely greater. The Austrian population is being driven to discontent and sedition and in some of the most important Austrian cities even to revolt, while over half the Austrian army sympathises with the objects of the country with which it is at war. Moreover, the Central Powers have difficulties with Bulgaria and Turkey, therefore while we should not build up false hopes, all that is needed is to keep steady to endure and I have not the faintest doubt, surveying the whole position, that our victory will be a complete one."

AUSTRALIA'S GREAT WAR EFFORT.

426,000 MEN ENLISTED.

TOTAL EXPENDITURE EXCEEDS 220 MILLIONS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, June 24, 9-0 p.m.
Recd. 8-15 p.m., June 25.

Striking figures setting out Australia's great effort in war were given by Mr. Hughes, Commonwealth Premier, at to-day's Australian luncheon. Australia had enlisted 426,000 soldiers, of whom nearly 320,000 were transported 14,000 miles. Australia alone organised and paid for the equipment, transport and maintenance of this great army. For the last two years she had maintained five divisions in France and the equivalent of one cavalry division in Egypt and Palestine and kept up all the cadres to the strength by voluntary enlistment. The Royal Australian Navy exceeded 9,000 officers and men and Australia bore the whole cost of the Australian Navy, which during the war was entirely placed under the control of the Imperial Government.

OVER 8 PER CENT. ENLIST.

Although the Australian population was barely five millions, considerably over eight per cent. had enlisted. 48,078 had been killed in action and 133,000 wounded, while he was proud to be able to say that only 3,274 had surrendered to the enemy, principally owing to stress of wounds. In other words, Australia, one of the most sparsely populated countries in the world, had lost approximately one per cent. of the total population or over two per cent. of her males of all ages.

WAR EXPENDITURE.

The total war expenditure exceeded 220 million sterling up to the end of the present month. The cost would be in the neighbourhood of a hundred millions during the present financial year. Australia would bear the cost of repatriating all the troops and re-establishing them in civil life at an estimated cost of thirty millions. The Commonwealth's pensions liability already exceeded three and a half millions. Australia did not complain of these heavy burdens as her heart was in the war. Mr. Hughes concluded by strongly appealing for settlers.

FIELD-MARSHAL'S BATON PRESENTED TO MIKAOD.

INDISSOLUBLE BONDS OF ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 24, 9-30 p.m.
Recd. 10-45 p.m., June 25.

TOKIO.—Presenting the British Field-Marshal's baton to the Emperor, Prince Arthur of Connaught said: The British army was proud to be associated with the mighty army of Japan, whose glorious traditions, self-sacrifice and ardent patriotism had evoked the admiration of the world. The Emperor's acceptance of the baton would further prove the strength of the indissoluble bonds of the alliance and friendship uniting Britain and Japan.

The Emperor replied paying a tribute to the British army, which was continuing invincibly to hurl back the utmost efforts of the enemies. To be accorded the highest rank in such an army was a mark of King George's friendship which he would ever value.

The Mayor of Tokio on behalf of the citizens presented the Prince with a pair of swords.

LUDENDORFF GOES TO VIENNA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 24.
Recd. 2-25 p.m. June 25.

AMSTERDAM.—It is reported that Ludendorff has gone to Vienna on a special mission.

TRAGEDY IN BENGAL JAIL.

MYSTERIOUS END OF STATE PRISONER.

RUMOURED SUICIDE BY BURNING

(From our correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, June 25.

Dr. Ambica Charan Mazumdar of Rajshahi has sent the following account of the death of a State prisoner in Rajshahi Central Jail. This sad event took place on Monday last at 11 p.m. The prisoner was a Kayastha by caste, an inhabitant of Mymensingh district and an M.A. of the Calcutta University. The real cause of his death is not known to the public and various rumours are afloat about the matter, one being that the young man had committed suicide by besmearing his clothing with kerosine oil and setting fire to it. He expired a few minutes after the arrival of the Jail Superintendent. The District Magistrate held an enquiry into the matter, the result of which is not yet known to the public. It has caused a great commotion in the town.

It was in this jail that Professor Jyotish Chunder Ghose, another State prisoner, lost his sanity. He is now lying in a state of torpor in the Berhampur Lunatic Asylum.

DUTCH SURRENDER OF LIMBURG RAILWAYS.

NO PRECISE INFORMATION YET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 24.
Recd. 8 a.m., June 25.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Ronald McNeill asked what were the terms on which Holland agreed to allow Germany to use the railways in Limburg, and was the effect of the agreement to set free for purely military traffic German lines to Belgium through Vise and Liege?

Lord Robert Cecil replied that the Government had repeatedly pressed the Netherlands Government for precise information respecting the arrangement with Germany, but he regretted that the request had hitherto not been met, although the Government had told that the traffic was confined to civilian goods.

GERMAN LOSSES IN LONDON AIR-RAID.

MUCH GREATER THAN ANTICIPATED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 24, 10-20 p.m.
Recd. 10-45 p.m., June 25.

Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters telegraphing on the evening of the 24th says: Confirmation has been received from German sources regarding the losses of German machines in the air-raid on London on 19th and 20th May. In addition to seven of a squadron, numbering twenty-eight, which were accounted for, it now appears that three more machines crashed on landing.

It has been known for some time that the landing of these powerful bombing machines has proved very difficult in the hands of those accustomed to another type of machine. A large number of learners have been killed and the machines destroyed in German aerodromes. It now appears that even experts after a long exhausting flight are in no way at the end of troubles when the sea shores of Britain have been left safely behind.

MR. ARTHUR LYNCH, M. P.

ACCEPTS COMMISSION FOR RECRUITING IN IRELAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 24.
Recd., 4-45 p.m., June 25.

It is officially announced that Mr. Arthur Lynch, M.P., has accepted commission as Colonel and is proceeding to Ireland immediately to assist in the recruiting campaign.

MANUFACTURE OF CHINESE STEEL.

JAPAN ACQUIRES BIG IRON MINE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 24.
Recd. 2-25 p.m. June 25.

SHANGHAI.—An agreement has been practically concluded under which Japan acquires the control of output of an immensely valuable iron mine near Nanking. The agreement provides that the iron mine, namely Fenghuangshan, will be worked by the Chinese Government and the steel be manufactured by the Chinese and the Japanese, the latter providing twenty million yen to carry on the work. It is estimated that the mine contains fifty million tons of ore.

BESSARABIAN HARVEST EXTREMELY BAD,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 24.
Recd. 2-25 p.m. June 25.

AMSTERDAM.—The Bessarabian Minister in the Rumanian cabinet announces that owing to drought the Bessarabian harvest is extremely bad.

MYSTERIOUS EPIDEMIC OF ILLNESS.

ALL BOMBAY SUFFER.

DISLOCATION OF BUSINESS.

A FORM OF INFLUENZA.

Bombay is just now passing through a mild epidemic. What it is, is not known but it is conjectured to be a form of influenza, only hitherto unknown and possibly also unheard of. Its symptoms are commonly feverishness, often with high temperature, and a kind of pinching pain in various parts of the body, accompanied sometimes by colds. It lasts about three days ordinarily and then disappears. But during the period of the attack, it has been known to prostrate its victim with exhaustion and produce all the other undesirable tendencies experienced in high fever and influenza. Even strong constitutions have proved susceptible to its attacks, though the effect in such cases is comparatively mild. In weaker constitutions, the recovery may be prolonged, lasting from a week to ten days. Precautionary measures are very useful and where they have been taken in good time they have been attended with good results. But in most cases owing to ignorance, or indifference, people neglect them and are inclined to overlook the symptoms.

General all over City.

The epidemic is general all over the city practically with the exception of Malabar Hill and Mahaluxmi and has affected all classes of people, rich and poor alike. Conditions of overcrowding must no doubt tend to stimulate it; but it does not seem that these are the determining factor. It has been ascertained that overcrowded buildings and sparsely populated areas have alike suffered from the visitation of the epidemic. It is difficult however to say how long it will continue to rage in the city. But its effect has already been felt in the very large numbers affected especially among the middle and working class populations of the city. All the mills are running very short-handed, in some cases hundreds of operatives are ill and offices have been depleted of many of their staff. In some firms in the City also the absentees run into hundreds and business is conducted with grave difficulty. Domestic servants have suffered badly and there is hardly a household that is not in difficulties in this respect.

Causes wrapt in mystery.

As to the causes underlying the present outbreak, nobody seems to have a clear notion—not even the Health authorities. It is all conjecture and surmise as we said, and enquiries made at the Municipal Health Office could not add much to the knowledge of the public. It is believed by them to be an unusual form of influenza—rather violent this season, but not quite unknown. One of the Municipal Health authorities interviewed yesterday stated that Bombay had known a periodical outbreak year after year, towards July, but that this year it had come rather earlier and was more severe. This is attributed to irregularity in the monsoon and the fitful character of the rainfall. The water supply of the city seems to have nothing to do with the present outbreak and it was stated that it had been lately tested and found to be quite good. The Health authority, referred to, asked further whether the abundance of certain kinds of fruit—mangoes for instance—about the time of the first outbreak of the monsoon could have contributed to the outbreak of the epidemic, seemed to be very much amused but not troubled by the suggestion, which was obviously new to him.

May Spread further.

Though it is likely that the epidemic may spread, no serious consequences are apprehended. There may be temporary dislocation of work or office arrangements. The epidemic is contagious and is suspected to be easily communicable in various forms. But it seems possible to avoid it or localise its spread if the inhabitants observe the most elementary principles of personal hygiene.

FEVER IN BOMBAY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Can any of your kind readers explain the cause of Fever now prevailing in each and every household in Bombay? As a matter of fact nearly 90 per cent. are on the sick roll at present.

Some say it is due to bad supply of water received during the hot season especially just before the break of the pukkah monsoon while others differ from this view and they blame Mr. Jupiter Pluvius for his irregular apperance amongst us.—Yours, etc.

A SUFFERER.

The entries for the Indian Football Challenge Shield competition in Calcutta number thirty-two in all including the military teams. The competition commences on July 8th.

A BURMESE WAR HERO.

GALLANTRY IN CARRYING LETTER THROUGH SHELL FIRE.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, June 24.

For carrying despatches through shell fire during the German push in March No. 200 Havildar Maung Than of Burma Labour Corps Company has been awarded the Meritorious Service Medal for gallantry in France on March 24th.

Captain Holman Hunt, C.I.E., Commanding the Company in mentioning the matter, said that during the German advance some sick men were left in a certain place to await the arrival of ambulance, which however, was not forthcoming and he sent Havildar Maung Than Maung back with a letter ordering the men to be brought back. Than Maung carried the letter through shell fire during the night and duly delivered it with the result that the men were saved. The recipient is the son of Maung Nyan, Towship Officer, Shwebo, and left Sagaing High School to join the Labour Corps in 1917. Lieut.-Col. Lord Ampthill sent him a congratulatory letter.

SEPARATION ALLOWANCES TO BRITISH TROOPS IN INDIA.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, June 25.

The Government of India have decided as a temporary measure for the period of war that separation allowances at the ordinary rates shall be granted to warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the regular British Army while separated from their families in consequence of the operations connected with the protection of the North-West Frontier.

It has been decided that officers appointed to the Indian Army on probation, cannot be admitted as subscribers to the Indian Military Widows and Orphans Fund until they have been permanently transferred.

THEFT FROM A SHIP.

Before Mr. Frank Oliveira at the Esplanade Police Court Sub-Inspector Raja charged Bawoodin Mamudin a dock labourer with theft of cloth worth Rs. 6 from on board a vessel in the docks. The accused was arrested on suspicion at the dock gates. He pleaded guilty to the charge and was bound over in the sum of Rs. 25 to be of good behaviour for a period of six months.

RED CROSS AND ST. JOHN AMBULANCE.

A YEAR'S WORK.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, June 24.

The annual meeting of the Indian Council of St. John Ambulance Association and Red Cross was held this evening at the Viceregal Lodge, the Viveroy presiding. There was a large attendance of visitors and members of the Association.

The Commander-in-Chief presented the annual report of St. John Ambulance. Mr. W. G. A. Hanrahan, General Secretary Indian Council, in the course of the report stated that the Indian Council, has now a full-time officer as General Secretary, with a small but efficient office which moves between Simla and Delhi with the Government of India. Some idea of the volume of work dealt with by this office may be gained from the fact that the communications received during the year numbered (in round figures) 8,000, while those issued ran to no less than 16,000. Certificates of membership, first aid, etc., exceeded 20,000. These figures do not include the "Indian Ambulance Gazette" of which 24,000 copies were issued in the year, nor this the annual report of the Association which raise the above totals by many further thousands.

Sir Claude Hill, chairman of the Executive Committee, in the course of his speech paid a warm tribute to the work done to the work of St. John and Red Cross by the late Sir Pardey Lukis. He dwelt at length on the activities of the Association in various directions and said the Joint War Committee have not been oblivious of the necessity for forecasting the arrangements that may be necessary after the present war comes to an end. The Joint War Committee in England as well as they feel that the organisation which has come into being in both countries owing to the war has proved itself to be of such value that they should contemplate its continuance on a more permanent footing.

The Viceroy then addressed the meeting after which the proceedings terminated.

BRIG-GENERAL SEELY'S NEW OFFICE

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 24.

Recd. 8 a.m. June 25.

Brigadier-General Seely has been appointed a member of the Council for New Warfare—a group of the ministry of munitions, incorporating the trench warfare and the munitions and the inventions departments.

GERMAN PRISONER'S SCHEME.

APPEAL TO OLD FRIEND.

"ALL IS SOLVED WITH THIS."

At Bow-street Police Court, in mail week before Mr. Graham Campbell, Carl Gustav Vingquist, aged 34, of Swedish nationality, a medical gymnast employed at the Swedenborg Hospital, Paddington-street, W., was charged with having attempted to assist a prisoner of war (a Swedish officer of the German Army) to escape from a camp in Yorkshire. There was a second charge of transmitting a letter and map likely to facilitate a prisoner's escape. The magistrate convicted on both charges, and sentenced the defendant to six months' imprisonment with hard labour on each—to run concurrently. He also said that Vingquist would be recommended for deportation.

Mr. Muskett, for the prosecution, said that the defendant, a Swede by birth, had served in the Swedish infantry, and was a gymnastic director. The prisoner referred to was a man named Inar Lundberg, a prisoner of war at a camp in Yorkshire He was by birth a Swede, but had been fighting in the German Army. At some time in February Lundberg handed a letter written in Swedish, in what was known as the West Gota dialect, to a servant attached to the canteen of his camp. It was not addressed to any person but the servant was made by Lundberg to understand to whom and where it was to be delivered. The canteen servant handed it to his superiors, and it ultimately came to Scotland Yard, where it was photographed and translated. It was then entrusted to a detective officer, a Dutchman by birth, who delivered it on March 23 to the defendant, who occupied a small room at a house in Lindengardens, Bayswater. The defendant, having read the letter, made an appointment for the bearer to see him again on March 25, when he handed to him his reply, also written in the West Gota dialect; it was in an unaddressed envelope, and the defendant in handing it over said, being evidently under the impression that the detective officer was a friendly messenger from the camp, "Remember me to any of the boys you meet."

Mr. Muskett read the following translation of Lundberg's letter to the defendant and the latter's reply:—

LUNDBERG'S LETTER TO THE DEFENDANT.

Who I am you will easily remember, but I can just as well tell you that it was I who succeeded you as a leader in the Gymnastic Club at Skaribus. I have written this in West Gota dialect, and will not name any names so that nobody will be able to understand anything about the matter. I am thinking you see, that three others might escape from here, and if possible, come back to Germany, and now I want to ask you to help me. The boy we are sending with this letter we have in our hands, and he is not dangerous either for you or for us. We need information, papers, and money. We will make our way to a town on the coast, north of that one and how shall we manage to get there. In which towns is there a Consulate from our country, and to which places do our boats go? Does one need special papers to travel about this country? Are the fellows on the railway on the watch, or how is it in these matters in the harbours? Can you send (probably by the aforesaid boy) four false passes for us under whatever name or occupation you like, of Scandinavian nationality? Preferably present us as Norwegians, or, at any rate, send us one with all the stamps and signatures, etc., so that we can see what is required and what such papers look like, and we will of course, have as much English money in small notes as we can possibly secure. For payment, as you yourself shall decide, the German Government will be responsible, That is absolutely certain. As much as is possible. Also, if you can send (probably again by the boy) maps of the coast towns in the North of England, and a compass and a pocket flashlight with a few re-fills and two ordinary good felt hats, 56 to 58 in size. You can let the boy come back in a day or two and fetch the things, but you must write in West Gota dialect whatever you send so that I may see that the boy has delivered everything, Wrap it up well, but do not write any address outside or any name inside. God bless you if you will help me with this. For myself I am very poor. All is solved with this.

THE DEFENDANT'S REPLY.

On Saturday morning the boy gave me the letter, and how glad I was to hear from you. Now I have been racking my brains to think of what I can do in the matter, but I see no way out. Money I have none, and devil take me if I know how to get any, for I am in debt to everybody, and I do not know anybody that I can speak to about it. The boats sail from London and Hull with cargo and passengers, and go by Newcastle and a long way north. In order to get on board one must have a passport stamped with one's credentials—and for this purpose every individual in his own person must present himself before certain high authorities. Besides this, every foreigner must always have a so-called identification book, which must be stamped by the pigs at every place at which he passes a night. Englishmen don't require anything of that sort. Photograph and a signature by yourself as usual. The great men they call Consuls are found in every one of the places named. The railway chaps watch at all the stations and quays, but they only see that nobody shall pass and that no damage shall be done. I cannot get any pass without forging one, and devil take me if I will do that. I understand how dreadfully you want to get out of this and get back to your own people. I hope the devils will continue to fight and destroy one another so that there may be and end to all this misery. I am sending something if it can be of any use to you. Good-bye and may we meet when the war is over. Good luck to you on your journey.

Mr. Wilkinson, solicitor for the defence, said that so far as the letters were concerned there was practically no dispute. At the same time he could not advise his client to plead guilty to the charges against him.

Detective-sergeant Ginhoven, of Scotland Yard, gave evidence at to his interviews with the defendant when he delivered Lundberg's letter. The witness said that he did not represent himself to the defendant as a friend of Lundberg, but he did tell him that he had brought the letter from the camp in Yorkshire.

Mr. Wilkinson submitted that there had been no real intention on the part of the defendant to assist Lundberg in any effort to escape. He was an old school-fellow and friend of Lundberg, and when he received his letter he did not like to refuse altogether to reply to it. Therefore he sent an answer pretending to be interested in rendering him assistance, but he did not send any money, and the map that he enclosed with his reply was an ordinary cyclists' touring map, which he thought there would be no harm in sending as a sort of evidence of his willingness to be of service. The defendant in his profession had attended to the cases of over 1,500 wounded officers. He hoped the magistrate would allow him to continue in that good work, and if it was deemed necessary to punish him at all, a fine would be considered sufficient to meet the case.

The doctor under whom the defendant had worked in the hospital in Paddington said he had known him since 1908. He had rendered extremely valuable services and proved himself trustworthy. He knew nothing whatever against his character.

Mr. Graham Campbell said that he could not take otherwise than a serious view of the defendant's conduct and imposed sentence as stated.

POSITION OF NAGPUR HOME RULERS.

A MISLEADING PRESS NOTE

TRUE STATEMENT TO BE PUBLISHED.

(From a Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, June 25.

The Central Provinces "Gazette" of 22nd June publishes a misleading and incorrect version of an interview between the Nagpur Home Rule Leaders and Mr. Slocock, the Chief Secretary, without first getting it verified by them, inspite of the fact that its correctness was challenged. The corrected version was already posted to Mr. Slocock within two days of the receipt of the draft note. On 20th June, a wire was sent immediately challenging correctness, and advising postponement of publication, until he gets a corrected version. The whole correspondence and a correct version of the interview will be shortly published.

PROTEST MEETINGS.

A deputation of the Surat Home Rule League, consisting of Mr. S. G. Banker of Bombay, Dr. C. B. Vaidya and Messrs. S. H. Parakh and K. V. Mehta, visited Vanz in Choryasi Taluka of the Surat District, where a public meeting of the public of Vanz, Talampore, Kharvasa and Dindoli was held in the evening. Resolutions protesting against Lord Willingdon's remarks were passed.

Meetings of protest were also held at Kataragaum on the 21st at Abrama and Chikhali on the 23rd, at Sarbhau on the 24th and at Puni on the 26th instant.

At Katargaum Mr. Goviadji Gopalji of Surat presided. Messrs. Dahyabhai Kallianji, Dayalji Nanabhai, S. G. Banker and Dr. Hora were among the speakers. At Abrama and Chilkhali Messrs. Dolatrai Desai and Dahyabhai Bhimbhai respectively presided. Messrs. Dolatrai Desai, Kooverji Patel, Dayalji Nanubhai, Gangadas Maharaj, Hargovindas Karsondas and Yusaf Umar were among the speakers. At Sarbhau villagers from several neighbouring villages attended in large numbers. Mr. Gulbabhai Cooverji presided. At Puni the meeting was presided over by Mr. Manilal Gulabbhai. Messrs. Kallianji Patel and S. G. Banker addressed the meeting.

A crowded meeting was held at Wun on the 22nd instant, to celebrate the Shivaji Coronation Day and to protest against the aspersions cast by Lord Willingdon against the Home Rulers and against the Government's granting of passports to Dr. T. M. Nair.

HONGKONG'S HELP TOWARDS WAR EXPENSES.

FURTHER GIFT OF QUARTER MILLION

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 24.

Recd. 12-15 p.m. June 25.

Hong Kong.—Hong-Kong is making a further gift of a quarter of a million sterling to the Imperial Government towards the war expenses.

PAPER MONEY IN RUSSIA.

FORTY-THREE MILLIONS OF ROUBLES IN CIRCULATION.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 24.

Recd. 2-25 p.m. June 25.

Moscow.—It is estimated that forty-three millions of roubles of paper money are in circulation in Russia.

JAPANESE INTERVENTION IN SIBERIA.

MOVEMENT MAKING PROGRESS.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, June 25.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—

The movement towards Japanese intervention in Siberia is apparently making progress. It has been hinted in the Italian press that Germany, if left unhampered, will not only eventually obtain food and raw materials from the East, but by a mixture of cajolery and force may secure men also and thus be enabled to carry on the war indefinitely.

It was reported last week that the Russian Cadet Party had appealed to America for Allied troops, declaring that the Bolsheviks in nowise represented the Russian democracy and were daily becoming more odious to the masses. The New York "World" commenting on this says that before democracy can go to Russia's relief on such an invitation the Cadets, always under suspicion of reactionary tendencies, must show by deeds that they believe in democracy and will stand by it.

The French press has favoured Japanese intervention all along. "The Times" Tokio correspondent now wires that the avalanche of foreign opinion descending on Japan has awakened her to the inadequacy of her present part in the war, hence the opposition to intervention is weakening. Hundreds of persons of many nationalities have arrived in Japan from Siberia. They agree that the restoration of law and order in Siberia would hearten the anti-Bolsheviks in European Russia and disabuse the Germans of the idea that the road eastwards is now theirs. Meanwhile, the Japanese are making military preparations far surpassing those preceding the Russo-Japanese War.

AIR BOMBS.

HOW THEY ARE DROPPED.

A great number of people still think that an airman who wishes to drop bombs lifts them up in his hands and drops them overboard himself one by one. If they realised the weight of the modern bomb its size, the accurate sighting which is used in order to hit the targets, and the necessity for instantaneous release, they would understand that this is impossible.

A bomb-dropper as a rule never handles or touches his bombs in any way says the "Daily Mail," and may not even see them. They are slung up on hooks, or on loops of wire, and are released by the pull of a handle in the observer's or pilot's seat. The bomb-dropper can then drop one, two, or a dozen bombs at once, if he wishes to. He can do it with ease and safety, and need not move his eyes from his "sight" or his objective while he does it.

All bombs—German, English, or French—have some safety device attached to them to ensure their harmlessness until such time as they are dropped. In the German bombs this generally consists of a pin, and it is very probable that those which have been dropped in London and have failed to explode still contained the metal pin, which the German airmen, perhaps through excitement or nervousness, forgot to withdraw. This operation is generally performed by another handle near the dropping lever, which pulls the pin out of the bombs by means of a wire.

Strange though it may sound, bombs are very difficult thing to explode, and even if a bomb were to be dropped from a very great height with the safety pin in it, it will probably not detonate, although it would strike the ground with terrific force.

In the Zepplins, which carry a great number of bombs, the dropping apparatus consisted of rows of small electric switches, each of which released a bomb by means of an electrical contact, which lifted a hook and allowed a bomb to fall.

Bombs are aimed nowadays with sights almost as accurate as those of big guns. The Germans use a long telescope-like sight, which protrudes through the floor of the machine. By means of timing certain distances on the earth the speed of the machine is discovered, and the telescope, or a prism within it, is set at a certain angle. When the objective appears in the field of view the bombs are released.

A cargo of bombs is rarely released in one salvo. They are dropped slowly one by one, a fact which has undoubtedly saved many lives, as this method gives people in the vicinity the few moments' warning which may be vital to their safety. If a machine crosses its objective in a perfect line, and the airman allows his bombs to fall at intervals of about 20 yards he will probably do effective "dropping," even through the first two or three bombs fall short. If he were to drop them all at once he would very probably miss it entirely.

As to the bomb dropper's feelings as he lets his terrible cargo go crashing to earth—he has none. He pulls a lever over a map. *He has no sense of dropping death and destduction.* He has no sense of thede being human beings and building and railway stations below him.

As he goes back to his station no picture of loaded ambulances or wailing women comes to his mind. If it did, and if he realised what his light-hearted action had done, it is doubtful whether he could do it again. He sits in warm clothes in a little car; below him moves slowly a littlt map. He arrives, as it were, at the spot painted blue. He pulls a wooden lever.

GOVERNMENT AND LABOUR PARTY.

MOTION FOR BREAKING POLITICAL TRUCE.

A SIGNIFICANT MANIFESTO.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 24

Recd. 8 a.m. June 25.

A manifesto of Labour Ministers dwells on the unprecedented influence of Labour in the councils of the nation. It says their position, however, is rendered difficult by incessant sniping on the part of Anti-National factionists, and explains that they have sometimes to vote in opposition to their inclinations, because that is the condition of the Coalition Government. Nevertheless they have passed in three years measures of reform greater than at any time in the history of the country. The manifesto appeals to everybody in the Labour ranks to do nothing which would tend to destroy national unity in war time, because upon the people of Britain largely depends the future freedom of the world.

OPPOSITION TO MINISTERS THREATENED.

The manifesto of Labour Ministers is significant because issued on the eve of the Labour Conference at which the Pacifist group will submit a motion asking the conference to break the political truce. The adoption of the motion would make the position of Labour Ministers impossible, because they must then either leave the Government or refuse to obey the mandate of their party. Moreover Mr. Hodge, Mr Barnes, and Mr. Roberts are threatened with unofficial Labour opposition as regards their seats.

The Swedish Socialist Mr. Branting has arrived in London.

MILITARY SITUATION REVIEWED.

BIG GERMAN OFFENSIVE IN PREPARATION.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, June 24.

The Central Publicity Board issued the following review of the military situation on the western front up to 24th instant by a military on-looker:—

No material change has taken place on the western front during last week, the most important events have been a strong German offensive in Rheims sector, successful minor enterprises by the French on the Aisne front, by Americans near Chateau Thierry, and by the British north of Bethune. In addition numerous raids have been carried out by Allies, especially by the British resulting in the capture of many German prisoners and several machine guns. A hostile attack near Rheims was made on June 18th on a front of about twelve miles between Vrigny, west of Rheid, and La Pompelle, east of Rheims. It differed from recent German attacks in that it was delivered in the evening, quite a new departure, showing clearly that only a limited objective was aimed at. The preliminary bombardment lasted three hours from 6 p.m. to 9 p.m., and included a large quantity of gas shells. We have no exact information as to the strength of the enemy troops employed, but considering the front of attack it is probably that six or eight divisions were thrown in. Germans apparently gained no ground whatever and lost very heavily, so that his big local operation which was presumably intended as a diversion has proved extremely costly to the enemy without any advantage to him. Minor enterprises by Allies have resulted in gains of important grounds at several points on the Aisne front. The French wrested commanding positions from the enemy, taking nearly six hundred prisoners, whilst Americans advanced their line over half a mile near.

RECONNOITRING RAIDS.

A big German offensive is in preparation. We have no information as to where this attack is expected, and it is clear that General Foch will not announce his views on this subject. Prince Rupprecht still has a large number of reserve divisions at his disposal, and the recent raiding activity by the British troops indicates a desire to obtain information which suggest the suspicion of an impending enemy offensive against the British front.

The heavy German losses on Montdidier, Noyon, Soissons front have for the time checked their attacks in this area. Our aerial successes continue and a number of bombing raids have again been carried out on points of importance in Germany.

Later reports tend to show that our naval operations against Zeebrugge were even more successful in blocking the harbour than had been imagined.

THE PERSIAN CABINET.

According to a telegraphic communication received by the Persian Consul-General from the Foreign Office at Teheran, there has been some alteration in the Persian Cabinet, which now is as follows:—His Highness Samsames Saltaneh, Premier and temporary Minister of the Interior; Momtazod Dolweh, Minister of Justice; Sadare Montashem, Minister of War; Nesrol Molk, Minister of Posts and Telegraphs; Momtazot Molk, Minister of Public Instruction; Mirza Hossain Khan, Minister of Commerce, Agriculture, and Public Works; Mosharees Saltaneh, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

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Dated this 26th day of June 1918.

For JOSEPH CROSFIELD & SONS, LIMITED.

R. LEIGH,

Manager (Bombay Branch).

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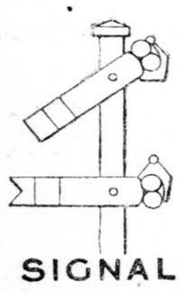
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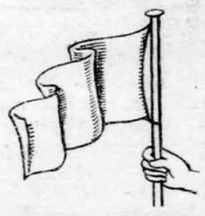
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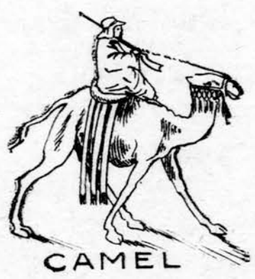
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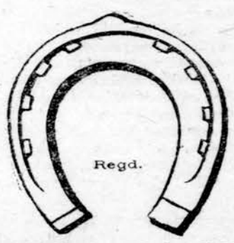

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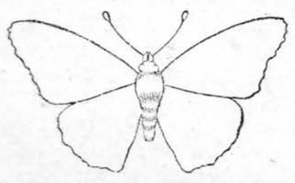
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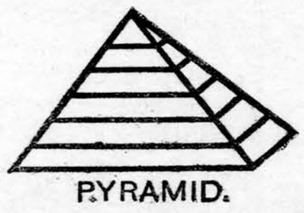
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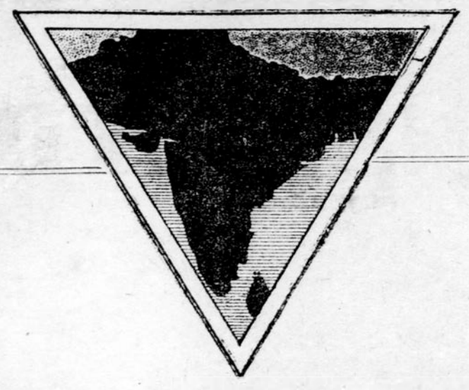

The Defence of India

ONE side of the great triangle of India is protected by the world's greatest rampart — the giant range of the Himalayas. The other two sides are washed by the seas and

Protected by the world's greatest Navy

Nature did not make her rampart absolutely impassable, for from the earliest times warlike tribes and races have invaded India through the defiles of Afghanistan and Baluchistan, raiding and looting the rich pastures and dwellings of Hindustan and murdering the people. Now our Army guards the passes night and day year in, year out.

At sea, the raid of the Emden has been the only fleeting blow struck directly at India during the War. It serves as a little reminder however of what we may expect if the vigilance and the efficiency of the British Navy were relaxed over the 3,000 miles of our coast.

We owe the British Navy and Our Army a tremendous debt of gratitude.

Let us show it by subscribing to the Second Indian

WAR LOAN

TO-DAY.

Subscribe a rupee for every mile of coast—more if you can afford it.

Every man in India can do something towards helping to prevent an invasion. So long as the Government finances are strong, so long will India remain untouched. In other words, provided the financial assistance required by Government is forthcoming, the Allies will win the War. The War Loan is one of the guarantees of peace.

Every Man in India must do his utmost

To help to preserve the integrity of the country by subscribing to the War Loan. You are not asked to give, you are asked only to lend on the best security at a remunerative rate of interest.

If you cannot lend a lakh, lend a thousand or a hundred.

It pays you.

It helps to win the War.

It ensures freedom and is a guarantee against invasion.

PROPOSALS FOR CONGRESS PRESIDENTSHIP.

MEETING OF DELHI COMMITTEE.

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, June 25.

An important meeting of the Provincial Congress Committee of Delhi and Ajmer, which took place on 24th, recommended that the Special Congress should not be held earlier than one month after the publication of Mr. Montagu's reforms proposals. Enough time should be allowed for the crystallisation of public opinion before proceeding to pronounce upon the scheme. The committee further recommended that the Special Congress should take place in Bombay.

Dr. Subramania Iyer's name was recommended for the presidency of the special session in special consideration of his eminent fitness for the occasion. If Government do not find it possible to honour one who deserves honour, the nation should supply the want. The committee after thorough discussion decided to propose Mr. Tilak's name for the presidency of the 33rd session of the congress to be held at Delhi. The Chief Commissioner's externment order against Mr. Tilak so far from being a bar to his nomination, operated as an incentive. It may be safely assumed that the Reception Committee will follow lines which ought to be a fair index to the probability of events. The country would be well-advised to take early steps to have the externment order set aside. The nomination of Mr. Tilak alone is as distinguishing as it could be.

A HINDU-MOSLEM FUNCTION.

An exceedingly graceful function took place yesterday when the leading Mussalmans of Delhi received and honoured a large number of Hindu gentlemen at Bar Shah Bula on the occasion of the Vedas' procession, a Hindu festival. When the glittering pageant neared the spot there the Mussalmans were waiting for them, leading Hindu gentlemen of Delhi and others, who were accompanying the procession, were invited to partake of their Moslem brothers' hospitality. There was mutual garlanding and the graceful oriental ceremony of applying scent, showering rose petals and offering pan and flowers, was performed. Hindus and Moslems warmly exchanged brotherly greetings and shouts of "Bha-rat ki, jai, Home Rule ki jai, and Hindu Moslem ki jai were heard in resonant tones. It was a fitting reply to the ill-conceived attempts in certain quarters to create the contrary impression. For once, one was quite amazed to find the police officers pressnt remarkably cordial in assisting the Mussalman party to entertain their Hindu fellow countrymen.

MR. MONTAGU'S PROPOSALS.

MADRAS MAIL'S "FORECAST."

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, June 24.

Referring to Mr. Montagu's report the "Madras Mail" writes that it has it on good authority that the Executive Councils will not be abolished, nor will the Indian member disappear. It will not also be the case that the Indian membership will be thrown open for election by the non-official members of the Legislative Council, the choice of the Indian member is certain to remain as heretofore unfettered in the hands of Government. Continuing, the paper says, so far as the All-India policy is concerned, it seems to be clear that the supremacy of Government of India in all branches of administration will remain unchanged. A second chamber is to be created which will effectively safeguard this supremacy.

As regards communal representation, the paper writes "We understand on excellent authority that the representation of Mahomedans will continue, but there is to be no further departure in the direction of communal representation. Interests such as those of the landed classes, commercial and trading classes will also continue on existing lines."

IMPORT LICENSES OF UNITED STATES.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, June 24.

Mr. L. P. Briggs, American Consul, Rangoon, states that all importations into Alaska, Panama Canal zone, Phillippine Islands, Hawaii and Guam are covered. General License Consuls are instructed to certify invoices for such shipments without the United States import license number on the invoice. According to cable instructions received recently from the Department of State, Washington, all outstanding licenses for importation of hides, skins, leather, tanned skins, and manufactures of leather into the United States from overseas have been revoked. As to ocean shipments made after June 15, 1918, except for shipments covered by through bill of lading, dated on or prior to June 15, the U. S. Consuls are instructed to certify no invoices for ocean shipments made after June 15, except when covered by a through bill of lading, dated June 15 or prior thereto, without presentation of a import license number higher than 960,000.

ACTIVE CONSTRUCTION OF WOODEN VESSELS.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, June 24.

The Madras Presidency Port Officer was recently summoned by Madras Government to Ootacamund to discuss the question of facilitating the construction of country craft so as to develop a coastal trade, thus relieving the pressure on railways caused by the lack of steamer tonnage. During the last eighteen months there has been substantial development in the construction of wooden vessels and this activity is to be greatly stimulated during the coming month.

SECOND INDIAN WAR LOAN.

CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA'S INSTALMENT SCHEME TO SUBSCRIBE THE WAR BONDS.

1. The Central Bank of India, Limited, will sell to the public 5½% War Bonds 1921, 1923, 1925, 1928 at the advertised issue rates, *viz* :—

5½% free of Income-tax War Bonds repayable—

1921, 1923, 1925, 1928 at par, *i. e.*, Rs. 100/- per cent.

2. Applicants for the Bonds can pay the amount in ONE SUM or in such sums as may be convenient to them from time to time, provided the sum of Rs. 10/- for the Bond of every Rs. 100/- applied for, is paid with the application.

3. The balance of the purchase money of the Bond is payable in instalments of not less than Rs. 5/- for every Rs. 100/- applied for, provided the full amount due is paid on or before the 31st December 1919.

4. On all part payments received by the Bank, interest will be allowed at 5½% per annum.

5. The Bonds will be delivered on full payment.

6. If any party who has purchased the Bonds through the Bank, desire to sell them before he has paid the full amount, the Bank will do so on his account at market rate without charging any commission and will hand over the proceeds after deducting the amount due by the party to the Bank.

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is guaranteed to give unquestioned satisfaction to every user
is guaranteed to be right in every respect
is guaranteed to be the equal, if not the superior, to any razor no matter what its price may be.

ITS THE MOST PERFECT SAFETY RAZOR EVER SOLD AT ANY PRICE.

These Razors can be obtained from all dealers.

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ALL KINDS AND DISCRIPTION

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(We really stock) Mill & Gin Stores, New & S. H. Machinery etc

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IT IS VERY ECONOMICAL IN USE, DOES NOT INJURE THE MOST DELICATE FABRICS, NOR AFFECT THE COLOUR OF DYED MATERIALS.

SOLD BY ALL GROCERS IN 14 lbs. BAGS.

EXACT INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE ENCLOSED IN EVERY BAG.

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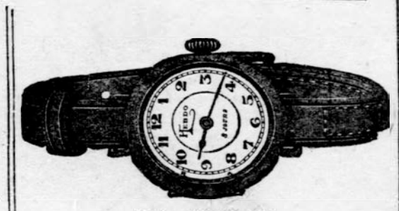

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Large ready Stocks

Flexible Wire Ropes 1" to 4½" 6 x 19 (Combination.)
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All classes of Proofed and Unproofed Canvas.
High class English Steam Packings all sorts.

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Dealers in all kinds of Electrical, Accessories and Fancy Goods Wholesale and Retail. Undertake Repairs of Fans and Contract of Installations of buildings.

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Stencil Plate.	Alphabet set. A to Z	Rs. ½ inch.	4	per set.
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"	"	1½ "	7	"
"	"	2 "	10	"
"	Figure Set.		Rs. as.	
"	1 to 9 & o	½ inch.	1 4	per set
"	"	1 "	1 14	"
"	"	1½ "	2 8	"
"	"	2 "	3 8	"

STENCIL INKS & BRUSHES

Stencil Ink.	Big tin.	1 Re.	12 annas.
" "	Mid. "	1	Rupee.
" "	Small "	8	Annas.
" Brushes	No. 1	8	"
" "	2	10	"
" "	3	12	"

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ENGRAVERS, RUBBER-STAMP MAKERS, Die Sinkers and Relief Stampers and Direct Importers of Rubber Stamp Requisites.

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TO PERFECTION

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DRY-CLEANING

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A trial will convince.

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BANK OF BOMBAY.

ISSUE OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA WAR LOAN.

BONDS AVAILABLE FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

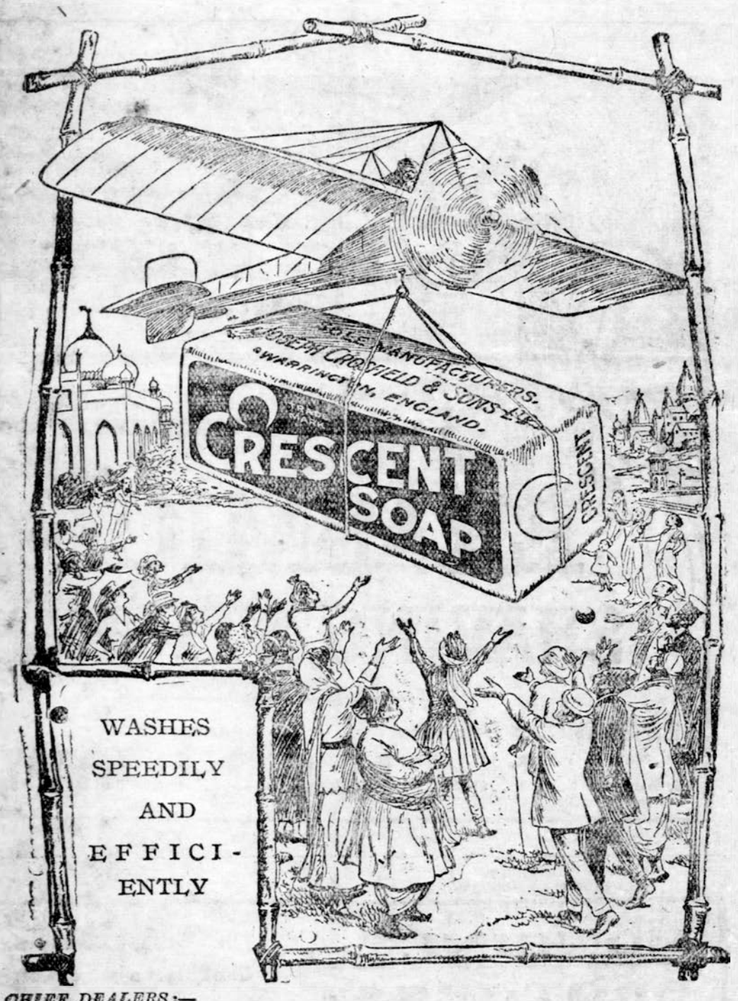
5½ % Bonds free of Income Tax repayable at par in 1927.
5½ % Bonds free of Income Tax repayable at par in 1923.
5½ % Bonds free of Income Tax repayable at Rs. 103 per cent. in 1925.
5½ % Bonds free of Income Tax repayable at Rs. 105 per cent. in 1928.

PRICE OF ISSUE Rs. 100 PER CENT.

Interest up to 14th September, 1918, will be paid to you in advance.

THE BANK OF BOMBAY at its Head Office and Branches will, on and after 3rd June, supply you with any of the above War Bonds in pieces of Rs. 100, Rs. 500, Rs. 1,000, Rs. 5,000, Rs. 10,000 or Rs. 25,000. No Application Forms are required.

You are invited to come to the Bank to make your investment any business day between 11 a. m. and 4 p. m. (Saturdays 11 a. m. to 2 p. m.)



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It will pay you—and pay you well—to wear the brands we stock.

Their quality has made their "Name" and "Fame".

Our 'prices' are 'cheaper' than elsewhere and our customers are Never Satisfied with the cheapness offered by the rest.

Do you use our Brands? It not you are doing a great injustice to yourself. Remedy that Now—and write to or call at:

See Our Brands and also other brands. Compare the price and quality and you are our customer

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TAJBHOY & Co.,
Baria Mansion, Opp: Crawford Market, BOMBAY.

NON-BRAHMIN REPRESENTATION IN MYSORE.

MAHARAJA ON THE NEED FOR UNITY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MYSORE, June 24.

An address was presented to-day to his Highness the Maharaja of Mysore by the non-Brahmin and Mahomedan communities. It referred to the present backward condition of the vast majority of his Highness' subjects and pointed out that the present system of education and representation of different classes in the service of the State have had at least as much influence as the ancient traditions and customs in maintaining and deepening inequalities. The address discussed the question of communal representation, the recent legislative measures, namely the Bill to amend Mysore Municipal Regulation and Mysore Local Boards and Village Panchayets Bill, and contended that administrative remedies without legislative status, or legislative status without administrative remedies, will not prove a cure for the distress of the people. After alluding to the protest against passing of these measures on the ground that the principle of communal representation was not embodied in them, the address submitted that no demand for more powers could be justified, unless existing powers had been properly employed and present functions properly discharged. It urged that communal representation would remove the present causes of friction and promote real unity and harmony in the State.

IMPARTIALITY ESSENTIAL.

Replying to the address and deputation of non-Brahmins and Mussalmans his Highness the Maharaja said:—I do not propose to refer in detail to the specific requests which you have made in the address and shall confine myself to a few general observations in regard to them. I may say, generally, that I quite understand your point of view and I shall see that your grievances are carefully and sympathetically enquired into and redressed as far as possible. I refer especially to your grievance in regard to appointments in the public service. In regard to this, I need hardly assure you that it has always been my earnest endeavour to see all classes of my subjects represented in reasonable proportion in the service of the State. There have been in the past certain natural causes for the preponderance of Brahmins in the Government service, and I am convinced that time and the spread of education and enlightenment will gradually remove the inequality of which you rightly complain. At the same time it is hardly necessary for me to say that it is far from my desire that any community should be penalised on account of its caste, simply because it was the first to educate itself and to utilise fully the opportunities for advancement which are open to all my subjects. I believe that the Brahmin community is as loyal as any among my people, nor can I forget the signal service rendered in the past and still being rendered to my House State by members of that community. My aim is to pursue a just and righteous policy as between various castes and communities in the State, neither unduly favouring nor suppressing any individual one, but trying to uplift them all for permanent good of the State by Government. As regards local self-government bills, which you have referred to, the Government has been careful in framing their enactments to retain ample powers of nomination and these powers will be exercised to correct the inequality in the representation of classes and intersets. I am not prepared for the present in all events to go further than this and you must lovally abide by my decision in the matter. So far as my State is concerned, special representation for Mussalmans in the municipalities and local bodies is not in my opinion a matter that needs any statutory provision. Separate sections of inhabaitants are already given special representation, and my hope is that with extended franchise and a larger scope for elections, a larger number will associate themselves with local administration and all communities, on whose behalf you speak, will be more largely represented.

PLEA FOR HARMONY.

Gentlemen, I am anxious that these questions should not create a cleavage among my people while, as I have already teld you, I sympathise deeply with the objects which you have generally in view, and while my Government will do its utmost to further your advancement. It is my desire that in carrying on your propaganda you should be careful not to do anything that would tend to mar the unity and harmonious relations which have hitherto existed among different iclasses of my subjects and which I consider as an essential condition of all real progress. I trust that the Brahmin community too will on their part display a conciliatory and tolerant spirit towards other classes and show practical sympathy with them in their natural aspirations.

UTUBDIA INTERNMENT CASE.

ALL ACCUSED SENTENCED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 24.

The Chittagong special tribunal delivered judgment to-day in the Kutubdia detenus case. All the seventeen accused were found guilty of violating the internment order by leaving Kutubdia, where they were interned, and sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment each.

INDIAN ARMY CASUALTY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 24.

The name of the following British officer appears in the Casualties List No. 569, Indian Expeditionary Forces:—

ACCIDENTALLY INJURED.

Royal Engineers:—Captain J. M. Witting.

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AIMING HIGH.

The higher the aim, the longer the shot. In like manner does the manufacturer who aims high, get farther than those who are content with a standard of mediocrity.

Wood-Milne
(BRITISH-MADE)
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represent the highest achievement of the British Tyre manufacturer. They seek no favour, but are content to be judged solely by results. The 'High Aim' constantly kept in view throughout all stages of manufacture renders the result certain.

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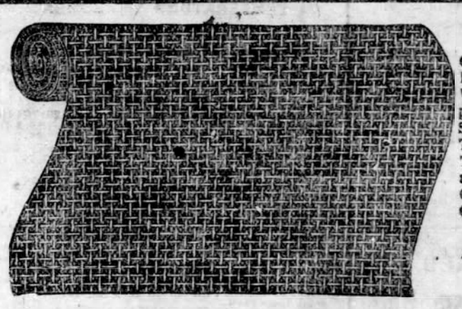

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The latest invention, superseding Vulcanizing and Patching.
Saves money, disgust and waste of time.
UNEEDIT'S EMINENT FEATURE—Repairs nearly 70 or 80 small cuts on Tyres or Tubes and proportionate bursts and blow-outs
Demand greater than the supply as "U-need-it" is self-vulcanizer.

Price:—Motor Outfit – – – Rs. 7 8 0
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BLUE-BLACK INK PILLS
MADE BY
Dr. A. C. BHATTACHARYYA,
Ph. D., F. C. S. (Berlin).
Easily soluble in water; every pill gives one ink-pot of excellent ink.
USED BY THE UNIVERSITY AND NUMERI B SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.
Price per pill one pice. Gross Bo: Re. 1-8; 50 Grosses Rs. 68.
Techno-Chemical Laboratory and Works, Ltd.
24, NARKELDANGA MAIN ROAD, CALCUTTA.

Rs. 7-8 SUMMER SUIT

Kossi Silk sufficient for one suit for Rs. 7-8 and upwards.

Pure Kossi Silk complete for one suit for Rs. 16-8 and upwards.

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BENARES CITY.

What Mr. S. P. Ormerod, Principal Government Central Weaving Institute Benares says:—

I have seen the samples of your silk and Maercerised Cloth. They are well woven and well finished. They appear durable and of good quality and the prices are reasonable.

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Sri Sankaracharya.—I.—His Life and Times. By C. N. Krishnaswamy Aiyar, M.A., L.T. II.—His Philosophy. By Pandit Sitanath Tattvabhushan. Both in one volume. As. 12. To Subscribers of "I. R." As. 8.

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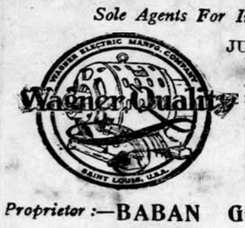

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THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 22.

The disturbance in the Arabian Sea has ceased to affect the Indian coast. Monsoon has improved and given widespread rainfall except in north-west India and south-east Madras. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, east of United Provinces, Central Provinces and west coast of the Peninsula and local in Upper Burma, Bihar and Orissa, south-east Rajputana, south Gujarat, Mysore, north Madras coast and Hyderabad. The principal amounts are:—Moulmein, Akyab and Minbu two inches, Kyaukpyu three, Dibrugarh, Tezpur and Dubri one and a half; Cox's Bazar nine, Chittagong, Bogra, Dinapur, two, Patna three, Gorakhpur one, Bahraich two, Kotah three, Jubbulpore one.

Forecast:—Decrease of rain in the eastern districts of the United Provinces, and increase in the western districts.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 24th June 1918.	Total since 1st, June 1918 to 24th	June 1st to June 24th. 1916.	1917.
Colaba [Observatory] ..	0.02	10.71	21.21	11.47
Fort [St. George's Hospital] ..	0.00	8.47	19.48	13.09
Esplanade [Gok. Tej. Hospital]..	0.01	8.97	19.46	12.83
Byculla [J. J. Hospital] ..	0.00	9.72	20.91	11.88

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 24th June 1918.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr.	29.704 Inches
Temperature of Air	83.5 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78.3 „
Dew Point	76.4 „
Relative humidity of Air	0.796 „
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	7.4 „
Maximum temperature of Air	87.3 „
Minimum do. do.	80.0 „
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WSW.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	194 Miles
Fall of Rain	0.03 Inch.
Total fall during month	10.55 „
Do. do. year	23.18 „
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m., of 25th June 1918	0.01 „

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time: h.	m.	Depth on Still. ft.	in.	Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time: h.	m.	Depth on Still. ft.	in.
	June					June 25				
Tues.	25	0	14a	29	0	m	5	19	15	2
Wed.	26	11	56a	26	8	26	6	17a	18	8
		0	51a	29	3	m	5	59	15	0
Thur	27	m 0	40	26	11	27	6	56a	18	3
		1	28a	29	3		6	40	15	2
Fri.	28	m 1	26	26	11	28	7	37a	17	11
		2	6a	29	0	29	m 7	22	15	9
Sat.	29	m 2	15	26	9		8	2a	17	9
		2	45a	28	6	30	m 8	7	16	8
Sun.	30	m 3	9	26	4		8	57	17	10
	July	3	37a	27	10	July	9	8a	17	7
Mon.	1	m 4	10	26	0	1	m 9	59a	17	5
		4	14a	27	1		9	55	19	0
							10	56a	17	3

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset, according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

	Sunrise.	Sunset
June 25 (Tuesday)	6h. 3m.	7h. 19m.
„ 26 (Wednesday)	6h. 3m.	7h. 19m.
„ 27 (Thursday)	6h. 4m.	7h. 19m.
„ 28 (Friday)	6h. 4m.	7h. 20m.
„ 29 (Saturday)	6h. 4m.	7h. 20m.
„ 30 (Sunday)	6h. 5m.	7h. 20m.
July 1 (Monday)	6h. 5m.	7h. 20m.

Phases of the Moon:—

Last Quarter 1d. 2h. 12.9m. p.m.
New Moon 8d. 1h 52.1m p.m.
First Quarter 16d. 11h 54.7m. a.m.
Full Moon 24d. 2h 4.8m a.m.
Last Quarter 30d. 6h. 48.9m. p.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 25th June 1918, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi reports 0.41in. of rain. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Day temperature continues above normal at Multan and Ambala; night temperature is in moderate defect at Rawalpindi.

The United Provinces.—Light rainfall has been nearly general in the east of the division; Cawnpore reports 0.11in. of rain and Allahabad 0.17in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Day temperature continues above normal at Cawnpore and Mainpuri.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in the north and are lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. At Jacobabad day temperature is in excess and night temperature in defect, the maximum recorded there being 118.3deg. F.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity is below normal in Central India West. Day temperature is in excess at Ahmedabad and night temperature at Surat.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is below normal in the south-west of the division. Day temperature is in defect at Raipur.

The Konkan.—Ratnagiri reports 0.22in. of rain and Karwar 0.10in. Skies are moderately clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Light showers have fallen in east Hyderabad but the amounts recorded at the reporting stations are insignificant. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is below normal in the north of the division. Day temperature is in excess at Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—The activity of the Arabian Sea monsoon is confined to the west coast where rainfall has been nearly general in Malabar and local in the Konkan. The Bay current has given light rain in the east of the United Provinces and local rain in the north Punjab.

Some extension of rainfall appears probable into the west of the United Provinces.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m., on TUESDAY, the 25th of June, 1918.

STATIONS.	Temp: in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall Past 24 hours	Total, 1st June to date.	Departure, 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (24th June)	92.8	79.0	63	..	..	—0.07
Jask	98.9	75.0	77	..	..	..
Do. (June)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (24th June)	100.4	88.5	27	..	..	—0.14
PUNJAB—						
Multan	107.0	81.7	51	..	..	—0.43
Rawalpindi	100.4	68.5	54	0.41	2.89	+1.22
Lahore	104.0	82.2	46	..	1.79	+1.50
Hissar	107.9	82.9	60	..	0.26	—0.10
Ambala	104.9	71.5	52	0.02	1.93	—0.17
Delhi	104.0	82.2	61	..	1.12	—0.88
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	103.0	83.5	54	..	7.93	—0.57
Mainpuri	107.3	84.8	54	..	0.89	—0.34
Jhansi	101.4	85.0	58	..	1.62	—0.68
Cawnpore	105.8	81.1	79	0.11	3.20	+1.15
Allahabad	101.7	79.2	72	0.17	8.46	+5.90
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	118.3	81.2	57	..	0	—0.13
Karachi	88.4	81.6	79	..	0	—0.72
Ajmer	97.6	79.2	63	..	0.68	—0.85
Jalpore	102.5	83.1	59	..	0.03	—1.38
Kotah	101.0	82.6	60	..	3.18	+1.26
Mount Abu	80.0	65.0	88	..	2.13	—0.54
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	94.0	80.3	72	..	0	—1.44
Dwarka	89.3	82.0	76	..	0	—1.40
Veraval	86.3	82.4	79	..	0.37	—3.79
Rajkot	97.4	76.8	65	..	0.46	—2.15
Bhavnagar Para	99.8	80.6	88	0.01	0.07	—3.95
Surat	90.3	81.1	76	..	1.14	—5.48
Ahmedabad	103.8	80.2	62	..	0.80	—3.40
Deesa	102.0	79.3	71	..	0.02	—1.18
Neemuch	98.9	75.0	65	..	4.94	+2.23
Indore	93.1	74.7	69	..	2.52	—1.97
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	91.5	76.7	68	..	5.55	+0.18
Saugor	94.8	77.0	99	..	2.57	—1.99
Hoshangabad	94.3	75.6	68	..	5.33	+1.04
Khandwa	97.3	77.2	63	0.15	2.68	—1.53
Akola	97.7	76.9	60	..	1.55	—2.64
Amraoti	94.8	76.3	59	..	3.82	—1.27
Nagpur	94.0	77.5	64	..	10.01	—3.09
Chanda	93.9	78.8	60	..	7.60	+1.86
Raipur	83.0	74.1	79	..	23.09	+17.15
KONKAN—						
Bombay	87.3	81.0	77	0.02	10.73	—4.58
Ratnagiri	85.9	77.5	77	0.22	17.85	—6.71
Marmugao	87.3	..	81	..	14.72	—11.57
Karwar	85.8	78.1	86	0.10	19.50	—12.36
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	94.3	74.8	59	..	1.12	—2.76
Ahmednagar	91.2	71.8	60	..	0.14	—4.68
Poona	87.2	74.5	65	..	0.24	—0.07
Sholapur	95.8	74.3	61	..	0.63	—3.45
Bijapur	90.3	71.9	70	..	0.68	—4.29
Belgaum	79.7	67.9	85	0.02	2.32	—4.28
Aurangabad	93.5	72.1	70	..	0.79	—3.88
Nizamabad (Indur).	89.7	73.9	64	0.05	2.43	—1.37
Hyderabad	96	75.2	72	0.02	1.33	—2.41
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	86.9	74.7	82	0.01	22.31	—9.10
Calicut	82.8	75.6	95	0.42	12.31	—17.04
Cochin	86.1	76.9	79	0.08	13.25	—11.47
Colombo	86.6	79.9	83	0.01	4.28	—2.99
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	88.3	76.4	..	..	1.86	—1.83
Bellary	94.3	74.7	56	..	0.16	—1.48
Cuddapah	94.1	81.3	63	..	0.46	—1.97
Madras	100.3	81.8	57	..	1.48	+0.03
Bangalore	84.5	66.0	75	..	1.35	—1.20
Coimbatore	89.1	73.6	63	..	0.09	—1.39
Trichinopoly	100.4	80.5	55	..	1.21	+0.07
Negapatam	100.3	80.2	74	..	0.96	+0.00

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 25th June, 1918, was 29.897 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .012 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

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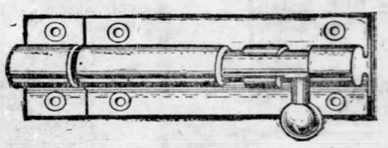
BOLT  BRAND
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